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Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Re: Filing of New U.S. Utility Patent Application
Title: ***Protective Relay with Embedded Web Server***
Inventor: **Marzio Pozzuoli et al.**
Attorney Docket No.: 57761.000031

Dear Sir:

Attached is a new patent application for filing in the United States Patent and Trademark Office including eight (8) pages of Specification, five (5) pages of Claims (numbered 1-22), one (1) page Abstract, four (5) sheets of Drawings (labeled Figs. 1-6). Please note, Fig. 6 is a source code listing. Also enclosed is an Information Disclosure Statement.

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PROTECTIVE RELAY WITH EMBEDDED WEB SERVER

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention generally relates to devices and systems for providing protective control to power networks. More particularly, the present invention relates to the remote control of protective relays and remote display of power system data.

Protective relaying devices are widely known and used for providing protective control of power systems. Such protective relays incorporate a digital microprocessor for providing protective control of power distribution systems. There are known digital protective relays which have communications capabilities. A microprocessor-based protective relaying device having communications capability is disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent 5,982,585. However, the communications capabilities are typically relatively limited, and might include, for example, an application layer protocol such as Modbus RTU or ASCII for communication over a Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (UART) data link layer with an RS485, RS232 or other fiber optic physical layer interface. Typically, digital protective relays having a communications capability support only one application layer communications protocol, even where the relay includes multiple communications ports.

U.S. Patent 5,680,324 discloses a communications processor for electric power substations. The communications processor includes an electronic network system with seventeen individual communications ports, four quadrature UART devices, each of which serves four of the ports, and a microprocessor which processes and controls the flow of data under the control of stored control programs, command settings, and command logic. Relays, meters, or other intelligent electronic devices are connected to some of the ports, and remote terminal units, local computers, or a modem are connected to master ports. The communication processor has a capability of communicating with the various port devices through an ASCII communication format. The processor is capable of supporting simultaneous communication with

multiple devices and users. However, the processor is a centralized communication device, which is separate and distinct from the protective relays, meters, and other port devices. Accordingly, the > 324 patent does not focus on the communications capabilities of the relays or other port devices.

5 Digital protective relays incorporating communications capabilities require a human machine interface (HMI) which allows a user to perform configuration and control tasks, and which retrieves and displays to the user information stored within the relay. Conventionally, the HMI interface is implemented in product-specific software, and manufacturers of relays may have more than a dozen different HMI
10 software packages to communicate with various types of relays.

 To further enhance the utility of a digital protective relay, and to provide more comprehensive protective control of power distribution systems, it would be desirable to improve the communications capabilities of digital protective relays. More particularly, it would be desirable for a protective relay to include a Human Machine
15 Interface which incorporates a common "off-the-shelf" software package which is not product-specific. Known protective relays do not sufficiently address these needs.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

 The present invention overcomes the problems noted above, and achieves additional advantages, by providing for a protective relaying device with embedded web server technology to allow the device to be remotely controlled and/or monitored
20 by any remote device having a standard web browser software package. According to exemplary embodiments described herein, a protective relay for providing protective control to a power system includes a microprocessor, first and second connections to communications network (e.g., the Internet) and the power system, respectively, and a communications server configured to receive relay configuration commands from a
25 remote computer over the communications network in a network format, and to provide power system data and relay status data to the remote computer over the communications network in the network format.

The present invention advantageously allows a human machine interface to be generated remotely using standard browser packages, and avoids the need for device-specific software.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

5 The features and advantages of the present invention can be understood more completely by reading the following Detailed Description of presently-preferred embodiments of the present invention in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which like reference indicators are used to designate like elements, and in which:

10 FIG. 1 is a diagram of a conventional arrangement of a protective relaying device in communication with a remote computer;

FIG. 2 is a diagram of an arrangement of a protective relaying device in communication with a remote computer according to an embodiment of the present invention;

15 FIG. 3 is a diagram showing a variety of communications links for communicating with one or more protective relaying devices according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a diagram of a server protocol stack implemented in a protective relaying device according to an embodiment of the present invention;

20 FIG. 5 is a data flow diagram showing a server data flow in a protective relaying device according to an embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 6 is a source code listing of an exemplary implementation of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Referring now to FIG. 1, a conventional arrangement of a protective relaying

intelligent electronic device (IED) 10 in communication with a remote client computer 12 is shown. The device 10 includes functional modules 14 stored as executable software programs which provide various protective relaying functions as are known in the art. A database 16 exchanges device data, including relay settings and actual power system values with the functional modules 14. A file system server 18 is provided in the device 10, and exchanges data with the database 16. A communications protocol server 19 is provided in the device 10; the server 19 is configured to exchange data with the file system server 18 in a protocol dependent file data format based on the device protocol for the specific type of remote client computer 12. The server 19 is further configured to exchange data with the remote client computer 12 using a device-dependent protocol dependent upon the type of remote client computer 12. Client computer 12 executes a device-specific Human Machine Interface (HMI) software package, of which many are known, to allow a user to interface with the client computer and remotely monitor and control the device 10.

Referring now to FIG. 2, an arrangement according to an embodiment of the present invention is shown. In this embodiment, a hypertext markup language (HTML) server 28 is provided in addition to, or in place of, file system server 18. Further, a hypertext transfer protocol server 29 is provided in addition to, or in place of, communications protocol server 19. The HTML server 28 is positioned and configured to exchange communication signals with the database 16, and is positioned and configured to exchange communication signals (such as HTML files or data, which may include java applets, graphics, or text) with the HTTP protocol server 29. The HTTP protocol server 29 communicates with a remote client computer 22 which operates according to a web browser software. The web browser software can be any suitable internet browser program, including the well-known Internet Explorer browser available from Microsoft corporation or the well-known Netscape Navigator browser available from Netscape corporation. Such browsers are not device-specific; that is, they will run on any of a wide variety of remote computer devices, unlike the conventional arrangement of FIG. 1, where a device-specific communication program is required.

Referring now to FIG. 3, a diagram showing numerous communication possibilities that can be implemented based on the arrangement of FIG. 2. In FIG. 3, a plurality of remote computer devices 22 located at a user location physically remote from a power system are connected by a local area network (LAN) 32. Each computer 5 22 includes a standard web browser software package; thus, each computer 22 can connect to, and communicate over, a computer network such as the Internet, via either a router 34 designed for connected LAN devices to the Internet, or via modem device 36 and public switched telephone network 38. Some distance from the remote user location is a remote substation 40 which includes a second router 44 and a second 10 local area network (LAN) 42, which are separate and independent from the router 34 and LAN 32 associated with the remote user location. The LAN 42 of the remote substation 40 connects a plurality of protective relaying devices 46 in communication with one another. Each protective relaying device includes web server software substantially as shown and described with respect to FIG. 2. Further, the LAN 42 of 15 the remote substation 40 can also be directly connected to a substation computer 48 equipped with web browser software.

In the diagram of FIG. 3, it will be appreciated that by providing web browser software in the protective relaying devices 46, each device can be individually monitored, configured, and controlled remotely by any of a number of devices over 20 any of a number of communication links. For example, one or more individual devices 46 can be monitored and/or controlled by a remote computer 22 connected to a LAN 32 which is independent of the substation LAN 42 via router 34. One or more individual devices 46 can be monitored and/or controlled by a remote computer 22 via a modem 36 and telephone network 38. One or more individual devices 46 can also 25 be monitored and/or controlled by a substation computer 48 connected to the LAN 42 of the substation 40. It will further be appreciated that numerous other communication links are possible to link a remote control device to a protective relaying device. For example, wireless communication techniques can also be used to remotely monitor and/or control one or more of the protective relaying devices 46; 30 further, one or more protective relays associated with different substations can be

remotely controlled and/or monitored in parallel from the same or different remote computers. Other possibilities can be envisioned and implemented by those of ordinary skill in the art.

Referring now to FIG. 4, a diagram showing a protocol "stack" or communications profile of a protective relaying device according to an embodiment of the present invention is shown. Such a protocol stack can be implemented by suitably programming a microprocessor associated with the protective relaying device. The protocol stack is a layered arrangement of communication protocols. In the example of FIG. 4, a hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) server 50 is of the C++ class; that is, operating according to software code written in C++ language. It has been found that the C++ code integrates well with the other software code in certain protective relays. The use of C++ code allows data to be generated dynamically rather than requiring the storing of previously-generated files for later transmission by the server 50. The server 50 is provided as part of the protective relaying device. The protocol stack provided to server 50 includes a sockets application programming interface 52, such as the well-known secure sockets layer (SSL) as a next layer of communication protocol. The protocol stack of FIG. 4 further includes a transmission control protocol (TCP) layer 54 which allows for error detection and recovery; as is well-known in the art, the TCP protocol provides a reliable stream delivery and virtual connection service to applications through the use of sequenced acknowledgment with retransmission of packets when necessary. The protocol stack of FIG. 4 further includes an Internet Protocol (IP) layer 56 which allows packets of data to be assembled and disassembled in the protective relaying device. This protocol stack (consisting of layers 52, 54, and 56) can support communications necessary to achieve the monitoring and control techniques of FIG. 3 via an ethernet device driver 58. Further, the server 50 can achieve the monitoring and control techniques of FIG. 3 via an RS-232 device driver 60 if the protocol stack of layers 52, 54, and 56 is supplemented by a point-to-point protocol (PPP) layer 59. As is known in the art, the Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) originally developed as an encapsulation protocol for transporting IP traffic over point-to-point links. PPP also established a standard for the

assignment and management of IP addresses, asynchronous (start/stop) and bit-oriented synchronous encapsulation, network protocol multiplexing, link configuration, link quality testing, error detection, and option negotiation for such capabilities as network-layer address negotiation and data-compression negotiation.

5 PPP supports these functions by providing an extensible Link Control Protocol (LCP) and a family of Network Control Protocols (NCPs) to negotiate optional configuration parameters and facilities. PPP supports other protocols in addition to IP. It will of course be appreciated that the protocol stack of FIG. 4 can be modified in a variety of ways to support communications between the server 50 and remote devices using
10 other protocols or data formats.

Referring now to FIG. 5, a data flow diagram illustrative of data flow through an exemplary HTTP server in a protective relay is shown. Such a data flow can be implemented by suitably programming a microprocessor associated with the protective relaying device. In this example, the relay server 50 receives one or more
15 "GET" commands from a web browser program running on a remote client computer over a physical communication link (such as of the types shown and described with respect to FIG. 3). The relay server 50 transmits the files generated in response to the "GET" commands. Each http connection is given a "File User" object, which manages the process of obtaining data from a "File Source" class, such as C++ file
20 source class 62 (which generates HTML or other data when requested via an HTTP "GET" command) or static data file source class 64 (which provides static data such as graphics and Java applet class files stored in memory 66 in response to the "GET" commands). The "File Source" base class provides a "find" function, which the http server 50 uses to locate the file source object associated with a filename provided in
25 the one or more "GET" commands.

In the example of FIG. 5, file source "arguments" accept arguments in addition to the file name. These arguments can specify which particular data should be included in the generated web page. For example, if a user at a remote client computer desires to have a summary memory map displayed, a GET command would
30 specify "memoryMap.htm". To display a detailed map for a particular module, the

GET command would specify "memoryMap.htm?xxx", where "xxx" identifies a particular module. The C++ class associated with the "memoryMap.htm" filename uses the xxx parameter to determine what data to provide.

In a typical scenario, the web browser running on the remote client computer GETs an html page using an embedded Java applet command. The browser then gets the applet class file and runs it. The running applet periodically (e.g., several times per second) retrieves a dynamically generated HTML page from the http server. The Java code formats the received data and displays it graphically in the web browser using the display of the remote client computer.

Referring now to FIG. 6, a source code listing for an exemplary software program implementing the present invention is provided. The source code is Copyright, 2000, General Electric Company..

While the foregoing description includes numerous details, it is to be understood that these are provided for purposes of illustration and explanation only, and that these are not limitations of the invention. The examples described above can be widely varied by one of ordinary skill in the art without departing from the spirit and the scope of the invention, as defined by the following claims and their legal equivalents.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A protective relay for providing protective control to a power system, comprising:

a microprocessor;

first and second connections to a communications network and the power system, respectively;

a communications server configured to receive relay configuration commands from a remote computer over the communications network in a network format, and to provide power system data and relay status data to the remote computer over the communications network in the network format.

2. The relay of claim 1, wherein the communications network is the Internet and the network format is the hypertext transfer protocol.

3. The relay of claim 2, wherein the remote computer incorporates an Internet browser to allow a user to interface with the protective relay.

4. The relay of claim 1, wherein the microprocessor supports one or more of: hypertext transfer protocol, hypertext markup language, and Java Applets.

5. The relay of claim 1, wherein the communications server includes an HTML file server.

6. The relay of claim 1, wherein the communications server includes an HTTP protocol server.

7. The relay of claim 1, wherein the communications server communicates with the remote computer over a local area network (LAN).

8. The relay of claim 1, wherein the communications server communicates with the remote computer via the Internet and at least one router.

9. The relay of claim 8, wherein the communications server communicates with the remote computer via the Internet, at least a second router, and a remote Local Area Network (LAN).

10. The relay of claim 8, wherein the communications server communicates with the remote computer via the Internet, a public switched telephone network (PSTN), and at least one modem.

11. The relay of claim 1, wherein the communications server operates according to instructions provided in a C++ code.

12. The relay of claim 1, wherein the communications server includes one or more of the following protocol layers: secure socket layer, transmission control protocol, internet protocol, and point-to-point protocol.

13. The relay of claim 1, wherein the communication server receives a command from the remote computer, generates dynamic HTML data in response to the command if the command is of a first type, and generates previously-stored static data in response to the command if the command is of a second type.

14. A method for monitoring and/or controlling a protective relaying device, comprising the steps of:

receiving, at the protective relaying device, one or more commands from a remote device over a physical communications link [which includes the Internet];

generating, in the relay, HTML data dynamically in response to the one or more commands if the commands are of a first type, and transmitting the HTML data to the remote device over the physical communications link; and

generating, in the relay, static data from previously-stored data files in response to the one or more commands if the one or more commands are of a second type, and transmitting the static data to the remote device over the communications link.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein the static data includes Java applet files.

16. The method of claim 14, wherein the steps of generating are performed by consulting a database in the protective relay, the database storing protective relay data.

17. A protective relay for providing protective control to a power system, comprising:

a database storing data including protective relay control settings and power system data;

a file system server operatively connected to the database, the file system server capable of generating HTML files from the data stored in the database;

a communication protocol server operatively connected to the file system server and to a communication network, the communication protocol server capable of transmitting and receiving HTML files according to a hypertext transfer protocol over the communications network.

18. The relay of claim 17, wherein the HTML files are exchanged with a remote computer having a web browser.

19. The relay of claim 17, wherein the HTML files received by the communication protocol server contain relay configuration commands.

20. The relay of claim 17, wherein the HTML files received by the communication protocol server contain requests for data in the database.

21. The relay of claim 20, wherein the requests are one of a first type and a second type, the first type requesting dynamically generated HTML data and the second type requesting static data.

22. The method of claim 21, wherein the static data includes Java applet files.

PROTECTIVE RELAY WITH EMBEDDED WEB SERVER

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A protective relay having an embedded web server to allow communication with a remote device having a standard web browser package. The relay can receive and transmit HTML files according to the HTTP protocol over a communications network. The relay can receive commands from the remote device, and can generate and return requested data to the remote device.

5

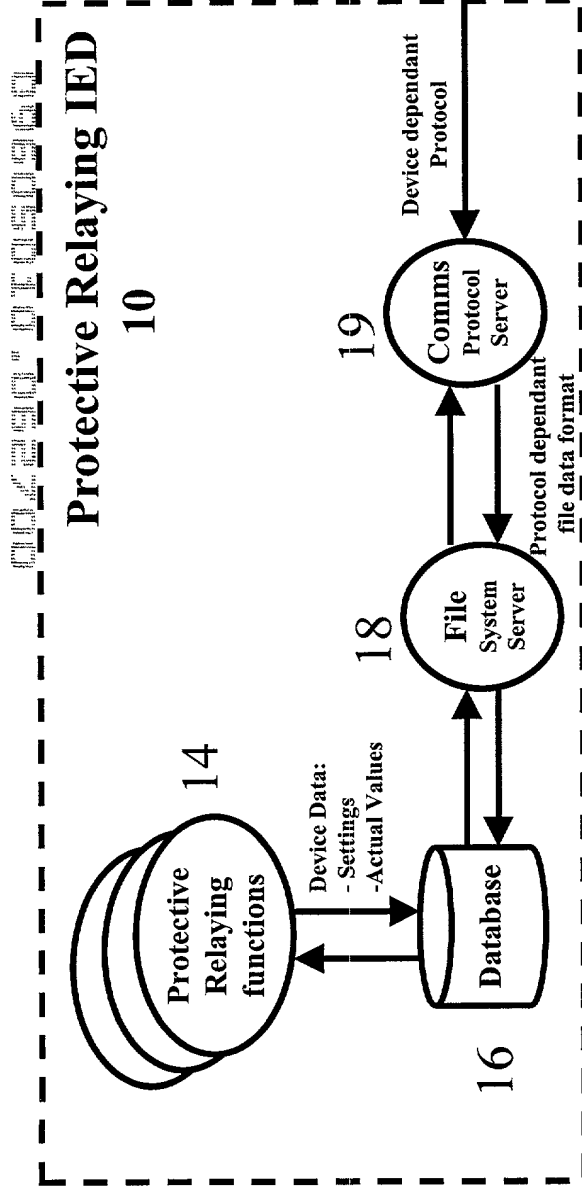


FIG. 1

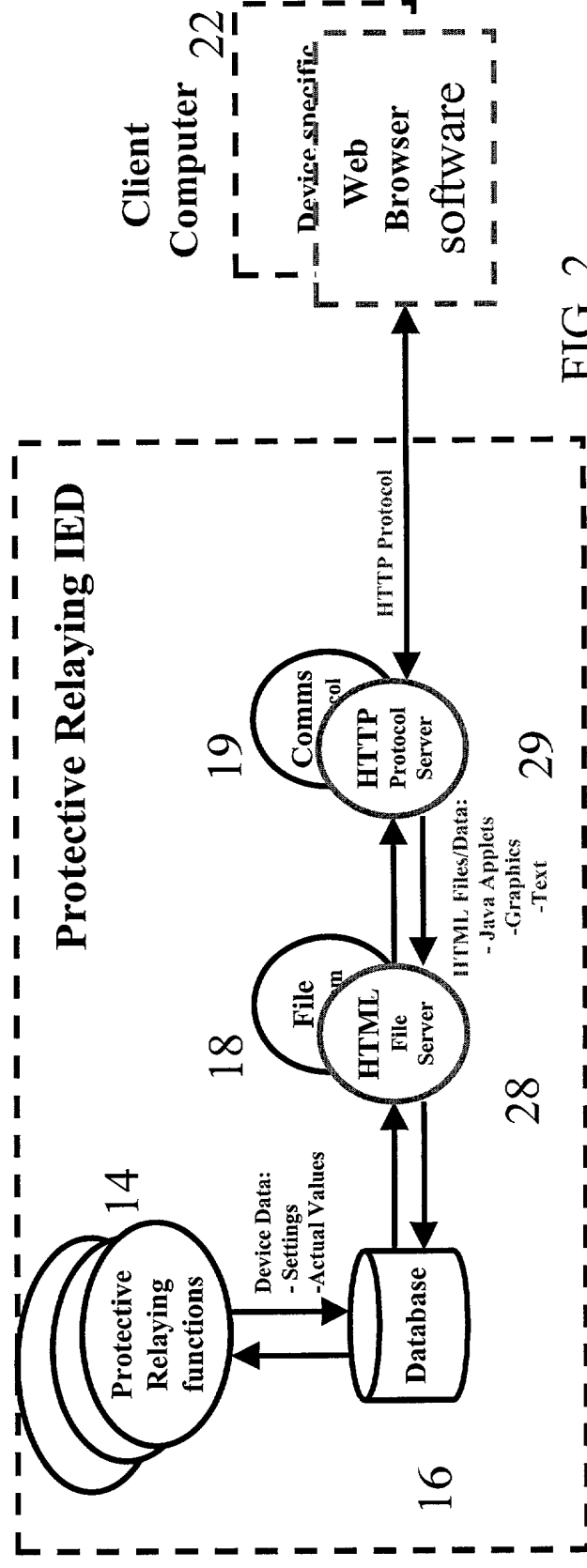


FIG. 2

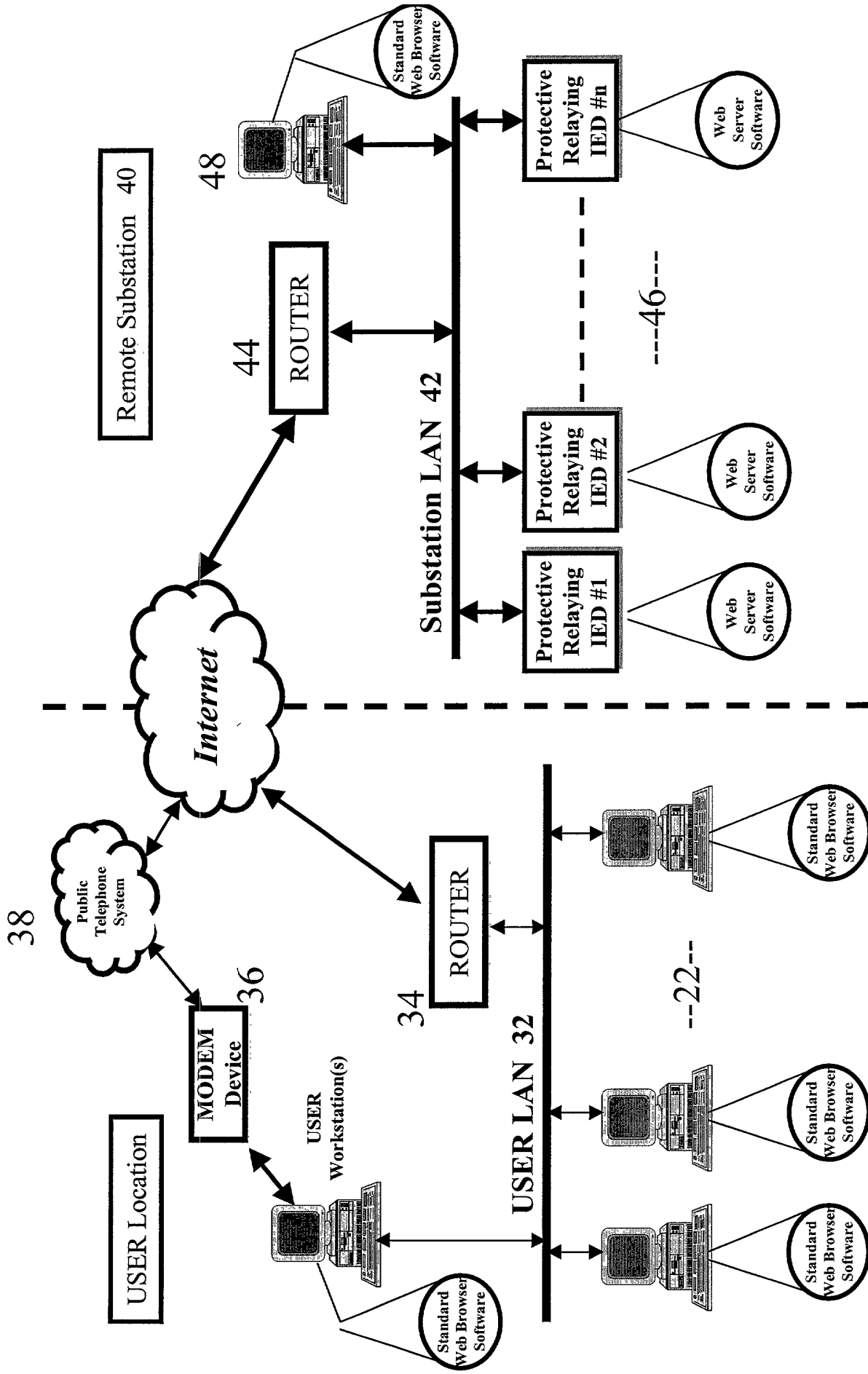


FIG. 3

UR HTTP Server Protocol Stack

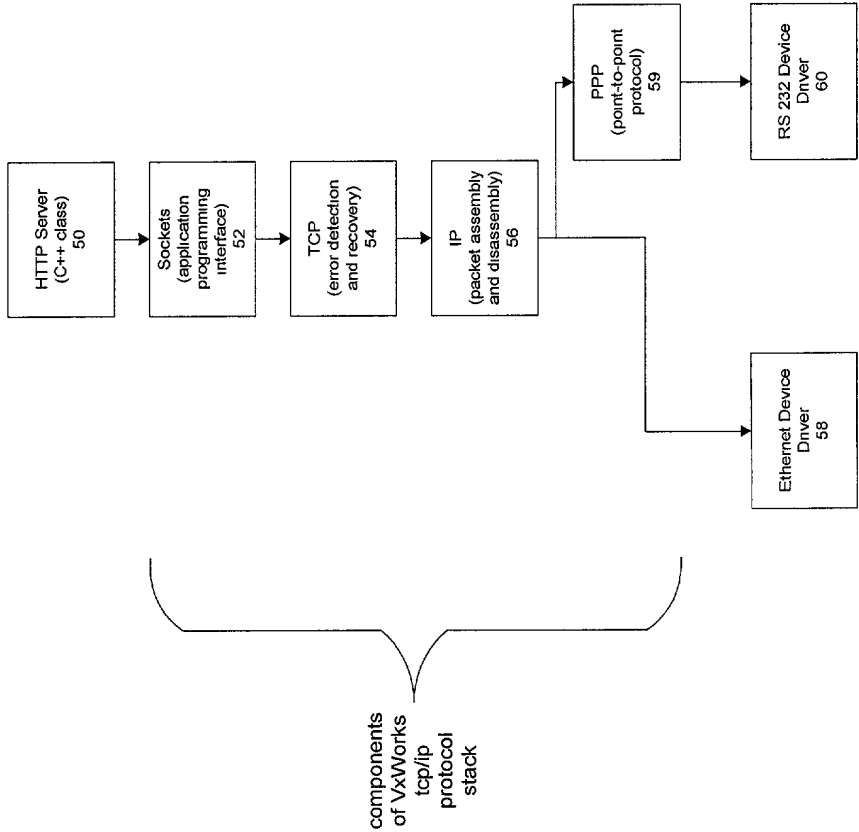


FIG. 4

UR HTTP Server Data Flow

50

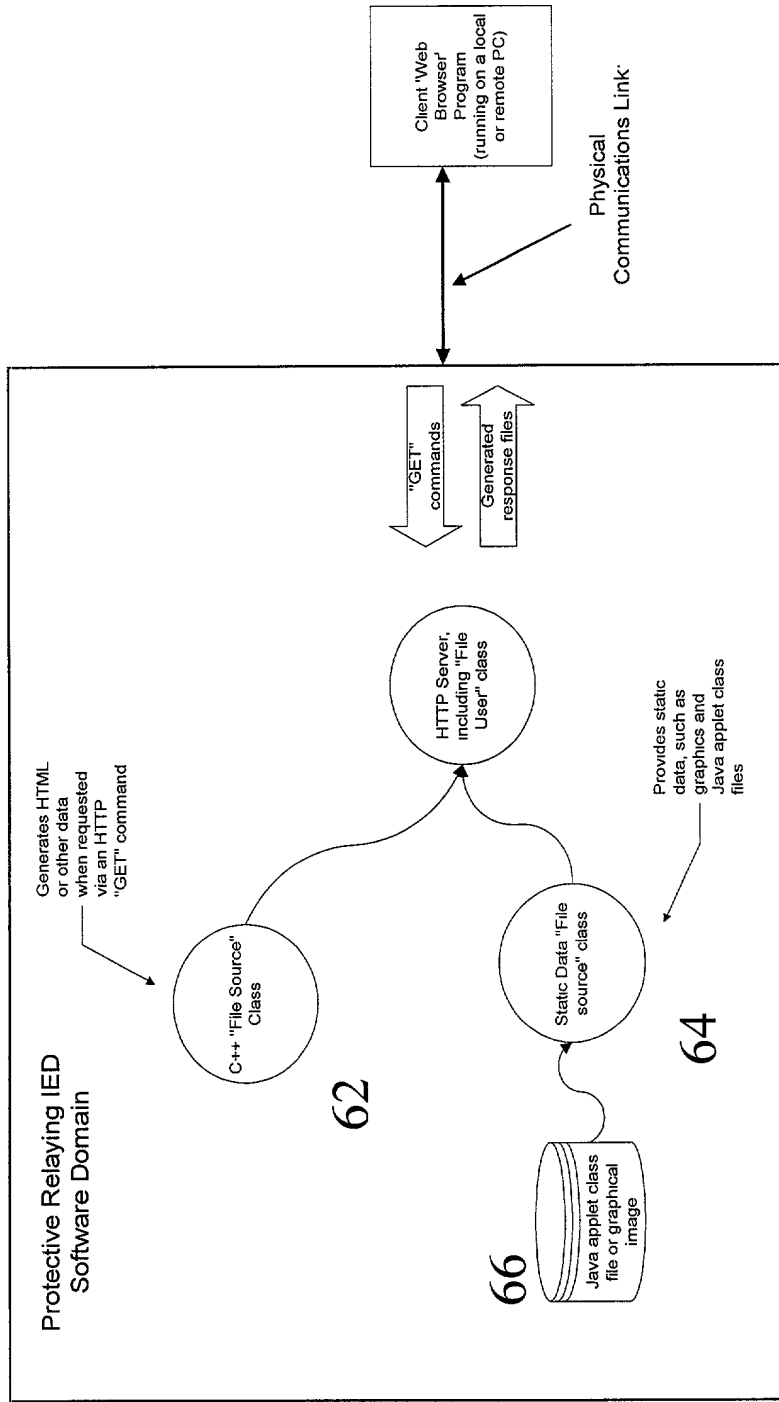


FIG. 5

FIG. 6 Source Code

"\x01\x00\x08\x70\x61\x72\x73\x65\x49\x6E\x74\x01\x00\x07\x70\x72\x69\x6E\x74\x6C\x6E\x01"
"\x00\x0D\x70\x72\x6F\x67\x72\x65\x73\x73\x43\x6F\x75\x6E\x74\x01\x00\x0D\x70\x72\x6F\x67"
"\x72\x65\x73\x73\x4C\x61\x62\x65\x6C\x01\x00\x08\x72\x65\x61\x64\x4C\x69\x6E\x65\x01\x00"
"\x07\x72\x65\x70\x61\x69\x6E\x74\x01\x00\x0B\x72\x65\x73\x69\x7A\x65\x49\x6D\x61\x67\x65"
"\x01\x00\x06\x72\x65\x73\x75\x6D\x65\x01\x00\x04\x72\x6F\x77\x73\x01\x00\x09\x72\x6F\x77"
"\x73\x50\x61\x72\x61\x6D\x01\x00\x03\x72\x75\x6E\x01\x00\x0C\x73\x65\x74\x41\x6C\x69\x67"
"\x6E\x6D\x65\x6E\x74\x01\x00\x0D\x73\x65\x74\x42\x61\x63\x6B\x67\x72\x6F\x75\x6E\x64\x01"
"\x00\x0E\x73\x65\x74\x43\x6F\x6E\x73\x74\x72\x61\x69\x6E\x74\x73\x01\x00\x07\x73\x65\x74"
"\x46\x6F\x6E\x74\x01\x00\x0D\x73\x65\x74\x46\x6F\x72\x65\x67\x72\x6F\x75\x6E\x64\x01\x00"
"\x09\x73\x65\x74\x4C\x61\x79\x6F\x75\x74\x01\x00\x07\x73\x65\x74\x54\x65\x78\x74\x01\x00"
"\x05\x73\x6C\x65\x65\x70\x01\x00\x0B\x73\x70\x65\x65\x64\x53\x65\x6C\x65\x63\x74\x01\x00"
"\x05\x73\x74\x61\x72\x74\x01\x00\x0A\x73\x74\x61\x72\x74\x73\x57\x69\x74\x68\x01\x00\x04"
"\x73\x74\x6F\x70\x01\x00\x0D\x73\x74\x72\x69\x6E\x67\x54\x6F\x43\x6F\x6C\x6F\x72\x01\x00"
"\x09\x73\x75\x62\x73\x74\x72\x69\x6E\x67\x01\x00\x07\x73\x75\x73\x70\x65\x6E\x64\x01\x00"
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"\x6C\x65\x42\x61\x72\x01\x00\x09\x74\x69\x74\x6C\x65\x46\x6F\x6E\x74\x01\x00\x08\x74\x6F"
"\x53\x74\x72\x69\x6E\x67\x01\x00\x06\x75\x70\x64\x61\x74\x65\x01\x00\x0D\x75\x73\x65\x50"
"\x61\x67\x65\x50\x61\x72\x61\x6D\x73\x01\x00\x07\x76\x61\x6C\x75\x65\x4F\x66\x01\x00\x07"
"\x77\x65\x69\x67\x68\x74\x78\x01\x00\x07\x77\x65\x69\x67\x68\x74\x79\x01\x00\x05\x77\x68"
"\x69\x74\x65\x01\x00\x05\x77\x69\x64\x74\x68\x01\x00\x01\x7E\x00\x21\x00\x28\x00\x2A\x00"
"\x02\x00\x3B\x00\x42\x00\x27\x00\x02\x02\x48\x01\xA6\x00\x00\x00\x02\x01\xF6\x01\xA0\x00"
"\x00\x00\x02\x01\xDC\x01\x9F\x00\x00\x00\x02\x01\xF7\x01\x9D\x00\x00\x00\x12\x02\x23\x01"
"\xA5\x00\x01\x01\x8C\x00\x00\x00\x02\x00\x24\x00\x12\x01\xBA\x01\xA5\x00\x01\x01\x8C\x00"
"\x00\x00\x02\x00\x1B\x00\x12\x01\xDB\x01\xA5\x00\x01\x01\x8C\x00\x00\x00\x02\x00\x23\x00"
"\x12\x01\xBD\x01\xA5\x00\x01\x01\x8C\x00\x00\x00\x02\x00\x1C\x00\x12\x01\xD0\x01\xA5\x00"
"\x01\x01\x8C\x00\x00\x00\x02\x00\x1F\x00\x12\x01\xC9\x01\xA5\x00\x01\x01\x8C\x00\x00\x00"
"\x02\x00\x1E\x00\x12\x02\x36\x01\xA5\x00\x01\x01\x8C\x00\x00\x00\x02\x00\x26\x00\x12\x01"
"\xC4\x01\xA5\x00\x01\x01\x8C\x00\x00\x00\x02\x00\x1D\x00\x12\x01\xD3\x01\xA5\x00\x01\x01"
"\x8C\x00\x00\x00\x02\x00\x20\x00\x02\x01\xBB\x01\x9C\x00\x00\x00\x02\x01\xCE\x01\x9C\x00"
"\x00\x00\x02\x01\xBE\x01\xA5\x00\x00\x00\x02\x01\xD1\x01\xA5\x00\x00\x00\x02\x01\xCA\x01"
"\x97\x00\x00\x00\x02\x02\x29\x01\x97\x00\x00\x00\x02\x02\x28\x01\x97\x00\x00\x00\x02\x01"
"\xD2\x01\x97\x00\x00\x00\x02\x01\xD4\x01\xB4\x00\x00\x00\x02\x01\xD6\x01\xB4\x00\x00\x00"
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"\x00\x00\x02\x02\x25\x01\x9E\x00\x00\x00\x02\x01\xF4\x01\x9E\x00\x00\x00\x02\x02\x4A\x01"
"\x9E\x00\x00\x00\x00\x02\x22\x01\xA2\x00\x00\x00\x00\x02\x47\x01\xB3\x00\x00\x00\x00\x02"
"\x40\x01\x9A\x00\x00\x00\x00\x01\xC5\x01\xA3\x00\x00\x00\x00\x02\x49\x01\xA3\x00\x00\x00"
"\x00\x01\xD5\x01\x9B\x00\x00\x00\x00\x02\x30\x01\xA2\x00\x00\x00\x00\x02\x2F\x01\x97\x00"
"\x00\x00\x00\x01\xBF\x01\xB4\x00\x00\x00\x00\x02\x26\x01\x97\x00\x00\x00\x11\x00\x01\x01"

"\x24\x01\x9A\x00\x28\x01\x91\x00\x01\x02\x43\x01\x60\x00\x01\x01\x8B\x00\x00\x00\x37\x00"
"\x01\x00\x01\x00\x00\x00\x13\x2A\xB4\x00\xCA\xC6\x00\x0A\x2A\xB4\x00\xCA\xB6\x00\xC8\x2A"
"\xB7\x00\xC3\xB1\x00\x00\x00\x01\x01\x99\x00\x00\x00\x12\x00\x04\x00\x00\x01\x9F\x00\x07"
"\x01\xA0\x00\x0E\x01\xA1\x00\x12\x01\x9D\x00\x01\x01\xCB\x01\x60\x00\x01\x01\x8B\x00\x00"
"\x00\x4B\x00\x02\x00\x01\x00\x00\x00\x1F\x2A\xB4\x00\xCA\xC6\x00\x16\x2A\xB4\x00\xCA\xB6"
"\x00\xA2\x2A\xB4\x00\xCA\xB6\x00\xC4\x2A\x01\xB5\x00\xCA\x2A\xB7\x00\x72\xB1\x00\x00\x00"
"\x01\x01\x99\x00\x00\x00\x1A\x00\x06\x00\x00\x01\xA7\x00\x07\x01\xA9\x00\x0E\x01\xAA\x00"
"\x15\x01\xAB\x00\x1A\x01\xAD\x00\x1E\x01\xA5\x00\x01\x02\x4C\x01\x71\x00\x01\x01\x8B\x00"
"\x00\x00\x48\x00\x05\x00\x04\x00\x00\x00\x20\x2A\xB7\x00\xB4\x2A\xB4\x00\x9C\xB4\x00\xD3"
"\x3D\x2A\xB4\x00\x9C\xB4\x00\x9A\x3E\x2A\xB4\x00\x81\x03\x03\x1C\x1D\xB6\x00\x6A\xB1\x00"
"\x00\x00\x01\x01\x99\x00\x00\x00\x16\x00\x05\x00\x00\x01\xB1\x00\x04\x01\xB2\x00\x0C\x01"
"\xB3\x00\x14\x01\xB4\x00\x1F\x01\xAF\x00\x01\x02\x2C\x01\x71\x00\x01\x01\x8B\x00\x00\x00"
"\x19\x00\x00\x00\x02\x00\x00\x00\x01\xB1\x00\x00\x00\x01\x01\x99\x00\x00\x00\x06\x00\x01"
"\x00\x00\x01\xB9\x00\x02\x02\x33\x01\x60\x00\x01\x01\x8B\x00\x00\x00\x9B\x00\x04\x00\x02"
"\x00\x00\x00\x4F\x2A\xB6\x00\x91\x4C\x2A\xB4\x00\x9C\xC6\x00\x0F\x2A\xB4\x00\x9C\x2B\xB6"
"\x00\x75\x99\x00\x04\xB1\x2A\xBB\x00\x32\x59\x2B\xB7\x00\x54\xB5\x00\x9C\x2A\x2A\x2B\xB4"
"\x00\xD3\x2B\xB4\x00\x9A\xB6\x00\x6E\xB5\x00\x9B\x2A\x2A\xB4\x00\x9B\xB6\x00\x88\xB5\x00"
"\x81\xB1\x57\xB2\x00\xAD\x12\x0E\xB6\x00\xAF\x2A\x01\xB5\x00\x81\xB1\x00\x01\x00\x18\x00"
"\x3F\x00\x40\x00\x3F\x00\x01\x01\x99\x00\x00\x00\x32\x00\x0C\x00\x00\x01\xC3\x00\x05\x01"
"\xC4\x00\x17\x01\xC5\x00\x18\x01\xC6\x00\x18\x01\xC8\x00\x24\x01\xC9\x00\x34\x01\xCA\x00"
"\x3F\x01\xC6\x00\x40\x01\xCB\x00\x41\x01\xCC\x00\x49\x01\xCD\x00\x4E\x01\xC1\x00\x01\x02"
"\x00\x01\x73\x00\x01\x01\x8B\x00\x00\x00\x79\x00\x03\x00\x02\x00\x00\x00\x45\x2B\xB6\x00"
"\x92\x2A\xB4\x00\x7D\xA6\x00\x3C\x2A\x2A\xB4\x00\x7D\xB6\x00\x8F\xB5\x00\x5E\x2A\xB4\x00"
"\x5E\x9B\x00\x0E\x2A\xB4\x00\x5E\x2A\xB4\x00\x7A\xA1\x00\x0B\x2A\x01\xB5\x00\x9E\xA7\x00"
"\x10\x2A\x2A\xB4\x00\x7E\x2A\xB4\x00\x5E\x32\xB5\x00\x9E\x2A\xB4\x00\xCA\xB6\x00\xA2\xB1"
"\x00\x00\x00\x01\x01\x99\x00\x00\x00\x22\x00\x08\x00\x00\x01\xD4\x00\x0B\x01\xD6\x00\x16"
"\x01\xD7\x00\x28\x01\xD8\x00\x2D\x01\xD7\x00\x30\x01\xDA\x00\x3D\x01\xDB\x00\x44\x01\xD2"
"\x00\x01\x01\x87\x01\x60\x00\x01\x01\x8B\x00\x00\x01\x03\x00\x04\x00\x01\x00\x00\x00\x9B"
"\x2A\xB7\x00\x4A\x2A\x12\x24\xB5\x00\xA5\x2A\x12\x1B\xB5\x00\x65\x2A\x12\x23\xB5\x00\x80"
"\x2A\x12\x1C\xB5\x00\x67\x2A\x12\x1F\xB5\x00\x79\x2A\x12\x1E\xB5\x00\x70\x2A\x12\x26\xB5"
"\x00\xB6\x2A\x12\x1D\xB5\x00\x6C\x2A\x12\x20\xB5\x00\x7B\x2A\x11\x03\xE8\xB5\x00\x71\x2A"
"\x10\x0A\xB5\x00\xAB\x2A\x04\xB5\x00\xAA\x2A\xBB\x00\x39\x59\xB7\x00\x4F\xB5\x00\xA4\x2A"
"\xBB\x00\x2D\x59\xB7\x00\x4B\xB5\x00\xBF\x2A\xBB\x00\x3A\x59\xB7\x00\x50\xB5\x00\x6D\x2A"
"\xBB\x00\x3A\x59\xB7\x00\x50\xB5\x00\xCB\x2A\xBB\x00\x2E\x59\xB7\x00\x4C\xB5\x00\x7D\x2A"
"\xBB\x00\x39\x59\x12\x03\xB7\x00\x58\xB5\x00\xB1\x2A\x11\x03\xE8\xBD\x00\x43\xB5\x00\x68"
"\xB1\x00\x00\x00\x01\x01\x99\x00\x00\x00\x56\x00\x15\x00\x00\x00\x0C\x00\x04\x00\x20\x00"
"\x0A\x00\x21\x00\x10\x00\x22\x00\x16\x00\x23\x00\x1C\x00\x24\x00\x22\x00\x25\x00\x28\x00"
"\x26\x00\x2E\x00\x27\x00\x34\x00\x28\x00\x3A\x00\x2D\x00\x41\x00\x2E\x00\x47\x00\x2F\x00"

```

"\x4C\x00\xAE\x00\x57\x00\xB9\x00\x62\x00\xBA\x00\x6D\x00\xBB\x00\x78\x00\xBC\x00\x83\x00"
"\xBD\x00\x90\x01\x12\x00\x9A\x00\x0C\x00\x01\x01\xAD\x00\x00\x00\x02\x01\xB0"
};

```

```

// File user for the web server
class COM_WebPageFileUser : public UTL_FileUser
{
public:
    COM_WebPageFileUser( int con_sFd, COM_WebServer & server )
    {
        UTL_FileUser( bufferSize, sizeof(bufferSpace) ),
        theServer = (server),
        theCon_sFd(con_sFd)
    }
protected:
    virtual void setFrame(unsigned char *buffer, UR_UINT16 length)
    {
        theServer.sendFrame( buffer, length, theCon_sFd );
    }
    unsigned char bufferSpace[1024]; // a place to buffer the outgoing data
    COM_WebServer &theServer; //lint !e1725 The server to which to send data
    int theCon_sFd; // socket connection on the server
};

class WEB_CustomerSupport : public UTL_WebPage
{
public:
    WEB_CustomerSupport(const char*filename) : UTL_WebPage(filename)
    {
        menuFileName = "default.htm";
    }
protected:
    virtual void getBody(UTL_FileUser & dest,int optionCount, const char *options[],const
char *filename)
    {
        (void)optionCount;
        (void)options;
        (void)filename;

        UTL_WebPage::Table t(2,dest);
        t.startBannerCell();
        dest.puts("GE Power Management");
        t.startHeadingCell("right");
        dest.puts("Address: ");
        t.startCell("left");
        dest.puts("215 Anderson Ave.<BR>");
        dest.puts("Markham, Ontario<BR>");
        dest.puts("Canada L6E 1B3<BR>");
        t.startHeadingCell("right");
        dest.puts("Phone: ");
        t.startCell("left");
        dest.puts("(905) 294-6222");
        t.startHeadingCell("right");
        dest.puts("Fax: ");
        t.startCell("left");
        dest.puts("(905) 294-2098");
        t.startHeadingCell("right");
        dest.puts("Email: ");
        t.startCell("left");
        dest.puts("<A HREF=mailto:info.pm@indsys.ge.com>info.pm@indsys.ge.com</A>");
        t.startHeadingCell("right");
        dest.puts("Internet: ");
        t.startCell("left");
        dest.puts("<A
HREF=http://www.GEindustrial.com/pm>http://www.GEindustrial.com/pm</A>");
    }
    virtual void printTitle(UTL_FileUser & dest,int optionCount, const char
*options[],const char *filename)
    {
        (void)optionCount;
        (void)options;
        (void)filename;
        dest.puts( "Customer Support Information" );
    }
}

```

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};

#include "COM_ModbusAddress.h"
class DB_MemoryMapWebPage : public UTL_WebPage
{
public:
    DB_MemoryMapWebPage(const char*filename)
        : UTL_WebPage(filename)
    {
        menuFileName = "default.htm";
    }
protected:
    virtual void getBody(UTL_FileUser & dest,int optionCount, const char *options[],const
char *filename)
    {
        (void)filename;
        UR_MODULE lastModule=UR_MODULE(-1), selectedModule=UR_MODULE(-1);
        UR_BOOLEAN summary = UR_FALSE;

        if( optionCount )
        {
            int m = 0;
            (void)sscanf(options[0],"%d",&m);
            selectedModule = (UR_MODULE)m;
        }
        else
            summary = UR_TRUE; // if no module specified, present a summary

        UTL_WebPage::Table t(3,dest);
        if( summary )
        {
            t.startBannerCell();
            dest.puts( "MEMORY MAP SUMMARY");

            t.startHeadingCell();
            dest.puts("Address");
            t.startHeadingCell("left");
            dest.puts("Module");
            t.startHeadingCell();
            dest.puts("Array Size");
        }
        else
        {
            t.startTable(7);
            t.startBannerCell();
            dest.printf( "MEMORY MAP FOR \"%.80s\"",
                        SYS_Product::find()->getName(selectedModule) );

            t.startHeadingCell();
            dest.puts("Address");
            t.startHeadingCell("left");
            dest.puts("Name");
            t.startHeadingCell();
            dest.puts("Type");
            t.startHeadingCell();
            dest.puts("Min");
            t.startHeadingCell();
            dest.puts("Max");
            t.startHeadingCell();
            dest.puts("Value");
            t.startHeadingCell();
            dest.puts("Unit");
        }
        DB_DataItem * d = 0;
        UR_UINT16 moduleIndex = 0;
        UR_UINT16 arrayIndex = 0;
        UR_UINT16 nextAddress = 0xFFFF; // address of next array element
        UR_UINT16 addr=0;
        do
        {
            COM_ModbusAddress * ma = COM_ModbusAddress::find(addr);
            if( ma )
            {
                if(
                    addr==nextAddress // possibly next array index for current item
                    || ma->getItem() != d // new data item

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```

current item    || ma->getModuleIndex() != moduleIndex // next module index for
                )
                {
                if( ma->getItem() != d )
                {
                    arrayIndex = 0;
                    d = ma->getItem();
                    moduleIndex = ma->getModuleIndex();
                }
                else if( ma->getModuleIndex() != moduleIndex )
                {
                    arrayIndex = 0; // reset array index at start of new module
                    moduleIndex = ma->getModuleIndex();
                }
                else
                {
                    arrayIndex++; // traversing item array in same module of same
item
                }

                if( summary )
                {
                    if( d->module != lastModule )
                    {
                        t.startCell();
                        dest.printf("%04X",addr);
                        t.startCell("left");
                        dest.printf("<A HREF=%s?%d>%s</A>",
                                getFileName(),
                                (int)d->module,
                                SYS_Product::find()->getName(d->module)
                                );
                        t.startCell();
                        dest.printf("%d", (int)SYS_Product::find()->getSize(d-
>module));
                        lastModule = d->module;
                    }
                    else if( d->module == selectedModule )
                    {
                        nextAddress = addr + (d->getSize()+1)/2; // here's where the
next array element is

                        char s[100];
                        char a[100];
                        UR_UINT16 c;
                        t.startCell();
                        dest.printf("%04X",addr);
                        t.startCell("left");
                        d->getFormattedName(UR_TRUE,&c,&s[0],moduleIndex,arrayIndex);
                        dest.puts(&s[0]);
                        t.startCell();
                        if( d->attrib.eeprom )
                            dest.puts("Read/Write Setting");
                        else if(d->attrib.write)
                            dest.puts("Writable Actual");
                        else if( d->attrib.sram )
                            dest.puts("Non-volatile Actual");
                        else
                            dest.puts("Read Only");
                        t.startCell();
                        (void)d->getMinimum(&s[0]);
                        (void)d->toAscii(&c,a,s,moduleIndex,arrayIndex,0);
                        if( !*a )
                        {
                            t.setFontBold();
                            dest.puts("(?)");
                        }
                        else
                            dest.puts(a);
                        t.startCell();
                        (void)d->getMaximum(&s[0]);
                        (void)d->toAscii(&c,a,s,moduleIndex,arrayIndex,0);
                        if( !*a )
                        {
                            t.setFontBold();
                            dest.puts("(?)");
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

```

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```

        }
        else
        {
            dest.puts(a);
            t.startCell();
            (void)d->get(s,moduleIndex,arrayIndex,0);
            (void)d->toAscii(&c,a,s,moduleIndex,arrayIndex,0);
            if( !*a )
            {
                t.setFontBold();
                dest.puts("{?}");
            }
            else
            {
                dest.puts(a);
                t.startCell();
                if( ! * webString(a,d->getUnit(moduleIndex,arrayIndex,0)) )
                    strcpy(a,"&nbsp;");
                dest.puts(a);
            }
        }
    } while( ++addr );
}

virtual void printTitle(UTL_FileUser & dest,int optionCount, const char
*options[],const char *filename)
{
    (void)optionCount;
    (void)options;
    (void)filename;
    dest.puts( "Modbus Memory Map");
}

};

#include "memLib.h"
#include "DSP_Card.h"
#include "UTL_TaskDataPointer.h" // for testing only
class WEB_MiscStats : public UTL_WebPage
{
public:
    WEB_MiscStats(const char*filename) : UTL_WebPage(filename), tdp(30)
    {
        menuFileName = "DiagnosticsMenu.htm";
    }
protected:
    virtual void getBody(UTL_FileUser & dest,int optionCount, const char *options[],const
char *filename)
    {
        (void)optionCount;
        (void)options;
        (void)filename;

        UTL_WebPage::Table t(2,dest);

        for( int i=0; i<N_DSPS; i++ )
        {
            DSP_Card * d = DSP_Card::find(i);
            if( d )
            {
                t.startCell("right");
                t.setFontBold();
                dest.printf("DSP %d usage:",i);
                const DSP_State & p = d->getDspState();
                t.startCell();
                dest.printf("%.1f%%",float(p.Dsp_Usage)/10.0);
            }
            t.startCell("right");
            t.setFontBold();
            dest.printf("Largest Free Memory Block");
            t.startCell();
            dest.printf( "%d bytes",memFindMax());

            static int myNumber=1;
            char * myName = (char*)(tdp.get());
            if( !*myName )
                (void)sprintf(&myName[0],"TASK %d",myNumber++);
            t.startCell("right");

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        t.setFontBold();
        dest.puts("HTTP Connection Number:");
        t.startCell();
        dest.puts(myName);
    }
    virtual void printTitle(UTL_FileUser & dest,int optionCount, const char
*options[],const char *filename)
    {
        (void)optionCount;
        (void)options;
        (void)filename;
        dest.puts( "Miscellaneous Diagnostics" );
    }
    UTL_TaskDataPointer tdp;    // for testing only
};

//*****
//*****

#define SOCKET_ERROR ERROR

#define INTEGER_2    2        // the number 2
#define INTEGER_3    3        // the number 3
#define INTEGER_4    4        // the number 4

// The following definitions allow incorporation of socket calls into both the
// GNU and WIN32 builds.
#ifdef WIN32
    // WIN32 version of socket calls.

    extern void      SOCKET_CALL_INET_NTOA_B(unsigned long inetAddress, char *pString);
    static void      SOCKET_CALL_INET_NTOA_B(in_addr inetAddress, char *pString)
    {
        SOCKET_CALL_INET_NTOA_B(inetAddress.s_addr, pString);
    }
    extern STATUS    SOCKET_CALL_SETSOCKOPT (int s, int level, int optname, char *optval,
int optlen);
    extern int       SOCKET_CALL_SEND (int s, char *buf, int buflen, int flags);
    extern int       SOCKET_CALL_ACCEPT (int s, struct sockaddr *addr, int *addrlen);
    extern STATUS    SOCKET_CALL_LISTEN (int s, int backlog);
    extern STATUS    SOCKET_CALL_BIND (int s, struct sockaddr *name, int namelen);
    extern int       SOCKET_CALL_SOCKET (int domain, int type, int protocol);
    extern int       SOCKET_CALL_RECV (int s, char *buf, int buflen, int flags);
    extern STATUS    SOCKET_CALL_CLOSE (int fd);
    extern STATUS    SOCKET_CALL_SHUTDOWN(int s, int how);
    extern STATUS    SOCKET_CALL_CONNECT(int s, struct sockaddr * name, int namelen);
#else
    // GNU version of socket calls -- simply map them to the VxWorks function names.

#define SOCKET_CALL_INET_NTOA_B inet_ntoa_b
#define SOCKET_CALL_SETSOCKOPT setsockopt
#define SOCKET_CALL_SEND send
#define SOCKET_CALL_ACCEPT accept
#define SOCKET_CALL_LISTEN listen
#define SOCKET_CALL_BIND bind
#define SOCKET_CALL_SOCKET socket
#define SOCKET_CALL_RECV recv
#define SOCKET_CALL_CLOSE close
#define SOCKET_CALL_SHUTDOWN shutdown
#define SOCKET_CALL_CONNECT connect

#endif

COM_WebServer * COM_WebServer::the_COM_WebServer = 0;

//*****
//
// FUNCTION      COM_WebServer::COM_WebServer
//
// DESCRIPTION    TcpPort class constructor.
//
//*****
COM_WebServer::COM_WebServer(void)
{
    the_COM_WebServer = this;
}

```

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```

isInitialized = UR_FALSE;
pleaseKillMe = false;
connectionCount = 0;
numRunningTasks = 0;

for( int i=0; i<MAX_HTTP_CONNECTIONS; i++ )
    connectionTimers[i] = new UTL_lmsTimer(SOCKET_TIMEOUT * 1000); // convert to
milliseconds
IP_Address.registerForNotification(this);

// Create our web pages
(void)new UTL_StaticFile("bug.gif", (unsigned char*)&GifBug, sizeof(GifBug));
(void)new UTL_StaticFile("UR_Grid.class", (unsigned char*)&UR_GridClass,
sizeof(UR_GridClass));
(void)new DB_MemoryMapWebPage("memoryMap.htm");
(void)new UTL_WebMenu("DeviceInfoMenu.htm", "default.htm", "Device Information Menu");
(void)new UTL_WebMenu("DiagnosticsMenu.htm", "default.htm", "Diagnostics
Menu", FACTORY_LEVEL);
(void)new WEB_MiscStats("MiscStats.htm");
(void)new WEB_CustomerSupport("CustomerSupport.htm");
}

////////////////////////////////////
//
// FUNCTION      COM_WebServer::~COM_WebServer
//
// DESCRIPTION   COM_WebServer class destructor.
//
//
////////////////////////////////////
COM_WebServer::~COM_WebServer()
{
    int i;

    pleaseKillMe = true;           // let tasks know we're all done

    // Kill all the connected sockets
    for( i=0; i<MAX_HTTP_CONNECTIONS; i++ )
    {
        connectionTimers[i]->stop();
        connectionTimers[i]->setTimeDelay(1);
        connectionTimers[i]->start();           // this should cause existing connections
to die
    }

    // Kill the unconnected sockets
    for( i=0; i<MAX_HTTP_CONNECTIONS; i++ )
    {
        // Connect to each socket, then disconnect -- the receive task will see the
        // pleaseKillMe flag, and quit.

        // socket structure to use vxWorks TCP-functions without causing a pclint warning
        union socket_stuff
        {
            sockaddr_in in_Addr;
            sockaddr     sock_Addr;
        };

        union socket_stuff server_stuff;    // server socket address
        int sockAddrSize;    // size of socket address structure
        u_long localhost = 0x7f000001;    // "localhost" address (127.0.0.1)
        int clientFd;    // client socket

        // Create client socket
        clientFd = SOCKET_CALL_SOCKET (AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0);
        if (clientFd == SOCKET_ERROR)
        {
            printf("\nSocket creation error.\n");
            continue;
        }

        // set up the local address
        sockAddrSize = sizeof (server_stuff.in_Addr);
        bzero ( (char *)&server_stuff.in_Addr, sockAddrSize );
        server_stuff.in_Addr.sin_family = AF_INET;
        server_stuff.in_Addr.sin_port = htons (SERVER_PORT_NUM);
    }
}

```

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```

server_stuff.in_Adr.sin_addr.s_addr = htonl (localhost);

// "Open and shut case"
// Once we've connected, the Rx task will die, so we can close our end
// of the socket. If we didn't connect, we close anyway.
(void)SOCKET_CALL_CONNECT(clientFd, &server_stuff.sock_Adr, sockAddrSize);
SOCKET_CALL_CLOSE(clientFd);
}

while( numRunningTasks )
    taskDelay(1); // give the tasks a chance to die

// Now clean up a bit
for( i=0; i<MAX_HTTP_CONNECTIONS; i++ )
{
    delete connectionTimers[i];
    connectionTimers[i] = 0;
}

the_COM_WebServer = 0;
}
/////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
//
// FUNCTION      COM_WebServer::sendFrame
//
// DESCRIPTION   Initiates transmission of a frame.
//
/////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
void COM_WebServer::sendFrame
(
    unsigned char *buffer, // pointer to response buffer
    UR_UINT16 length,      // number of bytes in response buffer
    int con_sFd            // TCP connection number
)
{
    if (SOCKET_CALL_SEND(con_sFd, (char *) buffer, length, 0) == SOCKET_ERROR)
        printf("\nSocket send error.\n");
    taskDelay(2); // don't hold up higher-priority activities
}

/////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
// This function calls the connect task in a portable way.
/////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
int COM_WebServer::call_connect_Task(
    COM_WebServer * obj )
{
    obj->numRunningTasks++;
    obj->connect_Task();
    obj->numRunningTasks--;
    return 0;
}

/////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
// This function calls the read task in a portable way.
/////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
int COM_WebServer::call_read_Task(
    COM_WebServer * obj, // object in which to call the task function
    int connectionNumber // connection number
)
{
    obj->numRunningTasks++;
    obj->read_Task( connectionNumber);
    obj->numRunningTasks--;
    return 0;
}

/////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
//
// FUNCTION      COM_WebServer::connect_Task
//
// DESCRIPTION   Listen for connections and spawn read tasks when connections
//               are established.
//
/////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////

```

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```

void COM_Server::connect_Task()
{
    // socket structure to use vxWorks TCP-functions without causing a pclint warning
    union socket_stuff
    {
        sockaddr_in in_Addr;
        sockaddr      sock_Addr;
    };

    union socket_stuff server_stuff;    // server socket address
    int                 sockAddrSize;  // size of socket address structure
    int                 ix = 0;        // counter for read task names
    char                task_name[16]; // name of read tasks
    int                 optval;        // socket options

    // set up the local address
    sockAddrSize = sizeof (server_stuff.in_Addr);
    bzero ( (char *)&server_stuff.in_Addr, sockAddrSize );
    server_stuff.in_Addr.sin_family = AF_INET;
    server_stuff.in_Addr.sin_port = htons (SERVER_PORT_NUM);
    server_stuff.in_Addr.sin_addr.s_addr = htonl (INADDR_ANY);

    // create a TCP-based socket
    if ((sFd = SOCKET_CALL_SOCKET (AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0)) == SOCKET_ERROR)
    {
        printf("\nSocket creation error.\n");
        return;
    }

    // set socket options
    // optval = 1; // SO_KEEPAALIVE on
    // SOCKET_CALL_SETSOCKOPT (sFd, SOL_SOCKET, SO_KEEPAALIVE, (caddr_t) &optval, sizeof
    (optval));

    optval = 1; // TCP_NODELAY on
    SOCKET_CALL_SETSOCKOPT (sFd, SOL_SOCKET, TCP_NODELAY, (caddr_t) &optval, sizeof
    (optval));

    optval = 1; // SO_REUSEADDR on
    SOCKET_CALL_SETSOCKOPT (sFd, SOL_SOCKET, SO_REUSEADDR, (caddr_t) &optval, sizeof
    (optval));

    struct linger lng;
    lng.l_linger = 0; // zero timeout on linger
    lng.l_onoff = 1;
    SOCKET_CALL_SETSOCKOPT (sFd, SOL_SOCKET, SO_LINGER, (caddr_t) &lng, sizeof (lng));

    // bind socket to local address
    if (SOCKET_CALL_BIND (sFd, &server_stuff.sock_Addr, sockAddrSize) == SOCKET_ERROR)
    {
        printf("\nSocket bind error.\n");
        SOCKET_CALL_CLOSE (sFd);
        return;
    }

    // create queue for client connection requests
    if (SOCKET_CALL_LISTEN (sFd, MAX_HTTP_CONNECTIONS) == SOCKET_ERROR)
    {
        printf("\nSocket listen error.\n");
        SOCKET_CALL_CLOSE (sFd);
        return;
    }

    for( ix=0; ix<MAX_HTTP_CONNECTIONS; ix++ )
    {
        sprintf (task_name, "WebRx%d", ix);
        (void)taskSpawn(task_name, SYS_Application::utilityPriority, 0, 10000,
            (FUNCPTR) call_read_Task, (int) this, ix, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0);
    }

    // Now loop forever checking the timers for all the connections
    int t = sysClkRateGet(); // once per second should do it
    while ( sFd != SOCKET_ERROR ) // keep going until main socket is closed by
    destructor
    {
        taskDelay(t);
    }
}

```

```

for( int i=0; i<MAX_HTTP_CONNECTIONS; i++ )
{
    if( connected_sFd[i] != SOCKET_ERROR && connectionTimers[i]->isElapsed() )
    {
        // timer elapsed - kill the connection, but not in a polite way
#ifdef DEBUG_HTTP
        printf("http %d: timed out -- shutting down\n", i);
#endif
        (void)SOCKET_CALL_SHUTDOWN(connected_sFd[i],2);
    }
    // If we're shutting down and this is the last task, die
    if( pleaseKillMe && numRunningTasks<=1 )
        break;
}
printf("Web server connect task is finished\n");
SOCKET_CALL_CLOSE(sFd);
}

// Create a "page not found" page when the browser has requested a file
// which either doesn't exist or is inaccessible.
void COM_WebServer::notFoundPage(int connected_sFd)
{
    char response[1000];

    sprintf( response,
        "<HTML>\n"
        "<HEAD>"
        "<meta http-equiv=\"refresh\" content=\"5\">"
        "<TITLE>Page Not Found</TITLE></HEAD>\n"
        "<BODY BGCOLOR=\"#FFFFFF\">\n"
        "<H1>PAGE NOT FOUND</H1><BR><BR>\n"
        "<HR><STRONG><A HREF=default.htm>Click Here For The Main Menu</A></STRONG><HR>\n"
        "</BODY></HTML>\n\r\n"
    );
#ifdef WIN32
    printf("Sending-----\n%s\n-----", response);
#endif
    sendFrame( (unsigned char *)response, strlen(response), connected_sFd );
}

////////////////////////////////////
//
// FUNCTION          COM_WebServer::read_Task
//
// DESCRIPTION       Wait for data from a socket and then send it to the attached
//                   protocol application.
//
////////////////////////////////////
void COM_WebServer::read_Task
(
    int                connectionNumber    // connection number -- identifies this task
)
{
    UTL_TaskDataBlock taskDataBlock;    // each task gets a data block for task-specific
values
    char inet_name[18];                // socket addr buffer for inet_ntoa_b()
    // socket structure to use vxWorks TCP-functions without causing a pclint warning
    union socket_stuff
    {
        sockaddr_in in_Addr;
        sockaddr    sock_Addr;
    };
    union socket_stuff client_stuff;    // client socket address
    int                sockAddrSize = sizeof(client_stuff);    // size of socket address
structure
    UTL_WatchDog wd(10000, false);

    // accept new connect requests and spawn tasks to process them
    while ( sFd != SOCKET_ERROR)
    {
        if ( (connected_sFd[connectionNumber] = SOCKET_CALL_ACCEPT (sFd,
&client_stuff.sock_Addr, &sockAddrSize)) == SOCKET_ERROR)
        {
            printf("\nSocket #%d accept error.\n", connectionNumber);
            SOCKET_CALL_CLOSE (sFd);

```

```

        break;
    }
    // Shut down if asked to do so
    else if( pleaseKillMe )
    {
        SOCKET_CALL_CLOSE(connected_sFd[connectionNumber]);
        break;
    }
    wd.kick();
    struct linger lng;
    lng.l_linger = 0;           // zero timeout on linger
    lng.l_onoff = 1;
    SOCKET_CALL_SETSOCKOPT (connected_sFd[connectionNumber], SOL_SOCKET, SO_LINGER,
(caddr_t) &lng, sizeof (lng));

    // Start the dead connection timer
    connectionTimers[connectionNumber]->start();
    // convert the client address to internet address form

    SOCKET_CALL_INET_NTOA_B( client_stuff.in_Adr.sin_addr, inet_name );
    connectionCount++;
#ifdef DEBUG_HTTP
    printf ("\nSocket #d open. Connection count = %d\n",connectionNumber,
connectionCount);
#endif

    unsigned char    clientRequest[1200]; // request/message from client
    int              nRead;              // number of bytes read

    // read client request and process messages.
    while( (nRead = SOCKET_CALL_RECV( connected_sFd[connectionNumber],
                                     (char*)clientRequest,
                                     sizeof(clientRequest)-1,
                                     0)) > 0 )
    {
        wd.kick();
        // Shut down if asked to do so
        if( pleaseKillMe )
            break;

        // Got something from the client -- process it.
        clientRequest[nRead] = 0; // null terminate

        // re-start the dead connection timer
        connectionTimers[connectionNumber]->start();

#ifdef DEBUG_HTTP>1
        // message display (enable for debugging if required)
        printf ("\nMESSAGE FROM CLIENT on #d (Internet Address %s, port %d, length
%d, sFd %d)\n",
                connectionNumber, address, port, nRead, connected_sFd[connectionNumber]);
        for (int i=0; i<nRead; i++)
            printf("%u ", clientRequest[i]);
        printf("\n");
#endif

#ifdef _WIN32
        printf("HTTPD #d GOT :::::::::::\n%s\n-----\n",
                connectionNumber, (char*)clientRequest );
#endif

        char fileNameToGet[500] = "/";

        if( ! strcmp((char*)clientRequest,"GET",3) )
        {
            // check the client's authorization
            clientPassword[0] = 0; // kill off the existing password information
            char *p = (char*)clientRequest;
            char *line = p;
            char *tokens[20];
            int tokenNumber = 0;
            tokens[0] = p;
            do
            {
                switch( *p )
                {
                    case '\r':

```

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```

        f->get(u,optionCount,optionArray,fileNameToGet);
        u.flush();
    }
    else
        notFoundPage(connection_sFd[connectionNumber]);

#if DEBUG_HTTP
    printf("http %d: transmission complete\n", connectionNumber);
#endif

    break;
}

}
if (nRead == SOCKET_ERROR) // error from read()
    printf ("\nSocket #%d read error.\n", connectionNumber);

// Stop the dead connection timer, since we have come out cleanly
connectionTimers[connectionNumber]->stop();
// interlock to avoid fight with timer
int savedFd = connection_sFd[connectionNumber];

STATUS err;
if( savedFd != SOCKET_ERROR )
{
#if DEBUG_HTTP
    printf("http %d: normal shutdown", connectionNumber);
#endif
    err = SOCKET_CALL_SHUTDOWN(savedFd,1); // shut down send side
    if( err == SOCKET_ERROR )
        printf("\nhttp %d: shutdown error\n", connectionNumber);
    // make sure all the reads are finished
    // (seems to be necessary to clean out the final ACK)
    while( SOCKET_CALL_RECV( savedFd, (char*)clientRequest,
                            sizeof(clientRequest)-1, 0 ) > 0 )
    {
        // just loop
        wd.kick(); // kick again to re-start the watchdog
    }
#if DEBUG_HTTP
    printf(".");
#endif
    (void)SOCKET_CALL_SHUTDOWN(savedFd,2); // shut down everything
#if DEBUG_HTTP
    printf("close...");
#endif
    connection_sFd[connectionNumber] = SOCKET_ERROR; // mark the socket closed so
the timer can't mess us up
    err = SOCKET_CALL_CLOSE (savedFd); // close server socket connection
    if( err == SOCKET_ERROR )
        printf("\nhttp %d: close error\n", connectionNumber);
}

#if DEBUG_HTTP
    printf ("\nSocket #%d closed.\n", connectionNumber);
#endif
    connectionCount--;
}
}

```

```

////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
//
// First time in, starts the web connect task
//
////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
void COM_WebServer::acceptNotification
(
    DB_NotificationSource *source, // not used
    int param                     // not used
)
{
    (void) source; // use this parameter to avoid a compiler warning
    (void) param;  // use this parameter to avoid a compiler warning

    if (isInitialized == UR_FALSE)
    {

```

```

        sprintf(tName, "WebConnectTask");
        taskSpawn(tName, 40, 0, 4000, (FUNCPTR) call_connect_Task, (int) this, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0, 0, 0, 0);

```

```

        isInitialized = UR_TRUE;
    }
}

```

```

// Base-64 decoding. This represents binary data as printable ASCII
// characters. Three 8-bit binary bytes are turned into four 6-bit
// values, like so:

```

```

// [11111111] [22222222] [33333333]
//
// [111111] [112222] [222233] [333333]
//

```

```

// Then the 6-bit values are represented using the characters "A-Za-z0-9+/".
const int COM_WebServer::b64_decode_table[256] =

```

```

{
    -1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1, /* 00-0F */
    -1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1, /* 10-1F */
    -1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,62,-1,-1,63, /* 20-2F */
    52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1, /* 30-3F */
    -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,10,11,12,13,14, /* 40-4F */
    15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1, /* 50-5F */
    -1,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40, /* 60-6F */
    41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1, /* 70-7F */
    -1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1, /* 80-8F */
    -1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1, /* 90-9F */
    -1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1, /* A0-AF */
    -1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1, /* B0-BF */
    -1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1, /* C0-CF */
    -1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1, /* D0-DF */
    -1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1, /* E0-EF */
    -1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1 /* F0-FF */
};

```

```

// Do base-64 decoding on a string. Ignore any non-base64 bytes.
// The decoded size will
// be at most 3/4 the size of the encoded, and may be smaller if there
// are padding characters (blanks, newlines).
// RETURNS: the actual number of bytes generated.

```

```

int COM_WebServer::b64_decode(
    const char* str,          // source string
    unsigned char* space,    // destination buffer
    int size                 // size of destination buffer
)

```

```

{
    const char* cp;
    int space_idx, phase;
    int d, prev_d;
    unsigned char c;

    space_idx = 0;
    phase = 0;
    prev_d = 0;
    for ( cp = str; *cp != '\0'; ++cp )
    {
        d = b64_decode_table[*cp];
        if ( d != -1 )
        {
            switch ( phase )
            {
            default:
            case 0:
                ++phase;
                break;
            case 1:
                c = ( ( prev_d << 2 ) | ( ( d & 0x30 ) >> 4 ) );
                if ( space_idx < size )
                    space[space_idx++] = c;
                ++phase;
                break;
            case 2:
                c = ( ( ( prev_d & 0xf ) << 4 ) | ( ( d & 0x3c ) >> 2 ) );
                if ( space_idx < size )

```

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```

        space[space_idx++] = c;
        ++phase;
        break;
    case 3:
        c = ( ( ( prev_d & 0x03 ) << 6 ) | d );
        if ( space_idx < size )
            space[space_idx++] = c;
        phase = 0;
        break;
    }
    prev_d = d;
}
return space_idx;
}

```

Listing 3: UTL_FileSource.h

```

/*****
 * Copyright (C) General Electric Co. GE Confidential and Proprietary
 *
 * DESCRIPTION  Generic file source class
 *
 *****/
#ifndef _UTL_FILESOURCE_H_
#define _UTL_FILESOURCE_H_

#include "SYS_Types.h"
#include "UTL_FileUser.h"
#include "DB_DataItem.h"    // for DB_SECURITY_LEVEL

// =====
// File source class -- provides data for a file, which may then be read
// by a UTL_FileUser object.  The UTL_FileUser objects are associated with
// all the channels through which we might want to read files: modbus, UCA,
// web server, etc. Subclasses define specific types of files.
// <BR> Here are some key points about this class:
// <UL>
// <LI> File contents are not stored anywhere -- they are created as needed
// <LI> File contents are dynamic (i.e., can be different each time you read it)
// <LI> Reading is a "Push" operation, using, for example, UTL_FileUser::printf()
//      to dump the entire contents of a file to a UTL_FileUser object when
//      requested to do so.
// <LI> Files are read by calling the "get" function
// <LI> Files can be located by filename using the "find" function
// <LI> Subclasses can override the "isOne" function to have variable filenames.
//      For example, oscillography file names can contain an embedded trace
//      number (eg: OSC1234.CFG).  The default function checks for an exact,
//      case-insensitive match.
// <LI> You can simulate directories by embedding slashes in the filenames
// <LI> The "isAccessible" function tells whether the file is accessible under
//      whatever security arrangements are appropriate for the specific file.
//      For example, some files may only be accessible when factory service
//      is enabled.
// <LI> The "printTitle" function may be overridden to provide a title for
//      the file.  The title occurs in the DIR.TXT file, and as a title for
//      web pages.  The base class version prints the filename.
// <LI> Many of the functions take optionCount and options as arguments.
//      The options are gathered by the specific protocol which is reading
//      the file, looking for whatever delimiters are appropriate for
//      each protocol.  These options may be used to select the specific
//      data or format in which the information will be provided.  For example,
//      reading a "memory map" object with no options could read a summary memory
//      map, while specifying options to the same object could provide, say,
//      the memory map for a specific module.
// <LI> Files can be "pulled" (read some data, then some more, etc.) rather
//      than "pushed" (initiate transmission of the complete file) using
//      the UTL_FilePuller file user class, although task and memory overhead
//      is incurred when you do so.
// </UL>
// =====
class UTL_FileSource
{
public:

```

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```

        UTL_FileSource( const char *filename, DB_SECURITY_LEVEL anAccessLevel=NO_LEVEL);
        virtual ~UTL_FileSource();
        // Overridable function gets the file into a file user, by calling the
        // write and puts functions in the UTL_FileUser.
        virtual void get(
            UTL_FileUser & dest,        // put output here
            int optionCount,            // number of options
            const char *options[],      // options, if any
            const char *filename        // filename being got, in case the filename contains
options
        ) = 0;
        virtual UR_BOOLEAN isOne( const char * filename );
        // Get the file name
        const char * getFileName(void) { return theFileName; }
        // Get a pointer to the first file
        static UTL_FileSource * getFirst(void) { return head; }
        // Get a pointer to the next file
        UTL_FileSource * getNext(void) { return next; }

        UR_BOOLEAN isAccessible(void);

        // Find the object corresponding to the given filename
        static UTL_FileSource * find(const char *filename);

        static void deleteAll(void);

        virtual void printTitle(UTL_FileUser & dest,int optionCount, const char
*options[],const char *filename);

        // access function for menu file name
        const char * getMenuFileName(void) { return menuFileName; }
protected:

        UR_BOOLEAN filenameCharsMatch(char c1, char c2);    // compare two filename characters
        UR_BOOLEAN filenameMatch( const char * basename, const char * filename, unsigned &
number );

        char * theFileName;
        UTL_FileSource * next;                // pointer to next instance
        static UTL_FileSource * head; // pointer to first instance
        const char * menuFileName;            // include this file in the named menu file
        DB_SECURITY_LEVEL accessLevel;        // access level required to read this file
};

#endif

```

Listing 4: UTL_FileSource.cpp

```

/*****
 * Copyright (C) General Electric Co. GE Confidential and Proprietary
 *
 * DESCRIPTION  File source class
 *
 *****/
#include "UTL_FileSource.h"
#include "UTL_FileUser.h"
#include "MMI_Application.h"
#include <assert.h>
#include <ctype.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>

UTL_FileSource * UTL_FileSource::head = 0;
static UR_BOOLEAN directoryCreated = UR_FALSE;    // becomes UR_TRUE when directory is
created

class UTL_FileSourceDir : public UTL_FileSource
{
public:
    UTL_FileSourceDir( const char *filename )
        : UTL_FileSource(filename)
    {
    }
    void printTitle(

```

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```

        UTL_FileUser & dest,      // destination object
        int_optionCount,
        const char *options[],
        const char *filename
    )
    {
        (void)optionCount;
        (void)options;
        (void)filename;
        dest.puts("A directory of all the files in the relay");
    }

    virtual void get(
        UTL_FileUser & dest,      // put output here
        int_optionCount,          // number of options
        const char *options[],     // options, if any
        const char *filename       // filename being got, in case the filename contains
options
    )
    {
        (void)optionCount;
        (void)options;
        (void)filename;
        dest.puts("File directory\r\n\r\n");
        UTL_FileSource * it = UTL_FileSource::getFirst();
        while( it )
        {
            if( it->isAccessible() )
            {
                const char *dummyOptions[1];
                dest.printf("%-50.200s: ", it->getFileName() );
                it->printTitle(dest,0,dummyOptions,it->getFileName());
                dest.puts("\r\n");
            }
            it = it->getNext();
        }
    }
};

//-----
// Constructor -- record the file info.
// If your filename has a leading slash or backslash, it gets removed, so that
// all files are relative to the root ("/") directory.
UTL_FileSource::UTL_FileSource(
        const char *filename,          // file name
        DB_SECURITY_LEVEL anAccessLevel // access level
    )
{
    // insert into linked list
    next = head;
    head = this;
    assert( filename );
    if( *filename == '\\' || *filename == '/' )
        filename++; // skip over leading slash or backslash, if supplied
    theFileName = new char[strlen(filename)+1];
    assert(theFileName);
    strcpy(theFileName,filename);
    menuFileName = ""; // subclasses may override as required
    accessLevel = anAccessLevel;
    if( !directoryCreated )
    {
        directoryCreated = UR_TRUE;
        (void)new UTL_FileSourceDir("DIR.TXT");
    }
}

//-----
// destructor
UTL_FileSource::~~UTL_FileSource()
{
    // delete stuff
    delete[] theFileName;
    // unlink from list
    if( head == this )
        head = this->next;
    else
    {

```

```

        UTL_FileSource * it = head;

        while( it )
        {
            if( it->next == this )
            {
                it->next = this->next;
                it = 0;
            }
            else
                it = it->next;
        }
    }
}

//-----
// Find the object corresponding to the given filename, which is currently
// accessible
// RETURNS: pointer to object, or null
UTL_FileSource * UTL_FileSource::find(const char *filename)
{
    UTL_FileSource * it = head;
    while( it && ! it->isOne(filename) )
        it = it->next;
    if( it && ! it->isAccessible() )
        it = 0;
    return it;
}

//-----
// Determine whether the given filename refers to this object.
// The base class function does a case-insensitive comparison of the given
// filename with the basic name of the object.
// Override this function for classes which respond to more than one filename.
UR_BOOLEAN UTL_FileSource::isOne(
    const char * filename // filename to compare
)
{
    const char *p1 = filename;
    const char *p2 = theFileName;
    while( *p1 == '\\' || *p1 == '/' )
        p1++; // skip leading slashes, so filename is relative to root directory
    while( *p1 && *p2 )
    {
        if( ! filenameCharsMatch(*p1++,*p2++) )
            return UR_FALSE;
    }
    return ( *p1 || *p2 ) ? UR_FALSE : UR_TRUE;
}

//-----
// Extract the title of the file.
// Base class prints the filename.
void UTL_FileSource::printTitle(
    UTL_FileUser & dest, // destination object
    int optionCount,
    const char *options[],
    const char *filename
)
{
    (void)optionCount;
    (void)options;
    (void)filename;
    dest.puts(theFileName);
}

//-----
// Compare two filename characters, to see if they match.
// Case is ignored, and backslash equals slash.
// RETURNS: UR_TRUE if the characters are equivalent, else UR_FALSE
UR_BOOLEAN UTL_FileSource::filenameCharsMatch(
    char c1, // first character
    char c2 // second character
)
{
    if( ( toupper(c1) == toupper(c2) )
        || ( c1=='\\'&c2=='/' ) )

```

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```

    || ( c2=='\\'&&c1=='/' )
        return UR_TRUE;
    else
        return UR_FALSE;
}

//-----
// Checks a file name to see if it matches the pattern baseName###.baseExt and extracts
// the number. Case is ignored, and backslash equals slash.
// RETURNS: UR_TRUE if there is a match.
UR_BOOLEAN UTL_FileSource::filenameMatch
(
    const char * basename, // A base file name.
    const char * filename, // A file name to check.
    unsigned & number      // Place to store the number.
)
{
    UR_BOOLEAN result = UR_TRUE; // Final return value.
    const char * b = basename; // Pointer to base file name.
    const char * p = filename; // Pointer to file name under test.
    unsigned n = 0; // Number of digits collected.
    char digits[16]; // Numeric digits collected from name.

    // Skip leading slashes, so filename is relative to root directory.
    while( *p == '\\' || *p == '/' )
        p++;

    // Compare all the characters up to the dot or null
    while( *b && *b != '.' && result )
    {
        if( ! filenameCharsMatch(*p++,*b++) )
            result = UR_FALSE;
    }

    // If OK so far, gather digits from the given name
    while( *p && (*p != '.') && n < sizeof(digits)-1 && result )
    {
        if( (*p < '0') || (*p > '9') )
            result = UR_FALSE;
        else
            digits[n++] = *p++;
    }

    // If still OK, see if the extension matches
    while( *b && result )
    {
        if( ! filenameCharsMatch(*p++,*b++) )
            result = UR_FALSE;
    }

    // If any digits were collected then convert to a binary number
    // otherwise no match is found.
    if( n && result )
    {
        digits[n] = 0;
        number = atoi( digits );
    }

    return result;
}

//-----
// Checks whether the file is accessible. The file is not accessible if it
// requires a password which has not been entered. It is also not accessible
// if its menu file, or any menu file in the chain, is inaccessible (i.e., each
// file inherits the accessibility of its menu structure).
// RETURNS: UR_TRUE if the file's access requirements are met
UR_BOOLEAN UTL_FileSource::isAccessible(void)
{
    UR_BOOLEAN returnValue = UR_TRUE;
    if( accessLevel == FACTORY_LEVEL )
    {
        if( ! MMI_Application::find()->isFactoryServiceEnabled() )
            returnValue = UR_FALSE;
    }
}

```

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```

        if( returnValue && menuFileName && *menuFileName ) // if has a non-blank menu name
        {
            UTL_FileSource * menuFile = UTL_FileSource::find(menuFileName);
            if( menuFile )
            {
                if( ! menuFile->isAccessible() )
                    returnValue = UR_FALSE; // menu file not accessible, so neither are we
            }
            else
                returnValue = UR_FALSE; // menu doesn't exist, so neither does this file
        }
        return returnValue;
    }

//-----
// Delete all UTL_FileSource objects
void UTL_FileSource::deleteAll(void)
{
    while( head )
        delete head;
}

```

Listing 5: UTL_WebPage.h

```

/*****
 * Copyright (C) General Electric Co. GE Confidential and Proprietary
 *
 *****/
#ifndef _UTL_WEBPAGE_H_
#define _UTL_WEBPAGE_H_

#include "UTL_FileSource.h"

#define MAX_HTML_TABLE_COLS 40 // maximum number of columns in an HTML table

// =====
// Web page class -- all web pages derive from this class.
// <BR> Key points:
// <UL>
// <LI> Subclasses can override "get", but they shouldn't. The "get" function
// sets up HTTP headers and calls the "printHTML" function, which most
// subclasses also shouldn't override.
// <LI> Subclasses should generally override the "getBody" function, providing
// HTML data for the part of the web page between the start and end
// of the page body.
// <LI> It's not a bad idea to learn some HTML if you're designing pages, but
// you can also use Front Page, Visual Interdev, etc. to design the
// page, then cut-and-paste the HTML into your code.
// <LI> If your page uses tables, use the UTL_WebPage::Table class, it works well.
// <LI> In order to have your web page show up in a menu, specify the
// filename of the UTL_WebMenu object when constructing the page.
// <LI> You may specify an access level when constructing the web page, so
// that, for example, your page shows up only when factory service
// is enabled on the front panel.
// </UL>
// =====
class UTL_WebPage : public UTL_FileSource
{
public:
    UTL_WebPage(const char*filename,const char *aMenuFileName="", DB_SECURITY_LEVEL
anAccessLevel=NO_LEVEL);
    ~UTL_WebPage();
    virtual void get( UTL_FileUser & dest,int optionCount, const char *options[],const
char *filename);
    virtual void printHTML(UTL_FileUser & dest,int optionCount, const char
*options[],const char *filename);
    virtual void printPageHeading(UTL_FileUser & dest,int optionCount, const char
*options[],const char *filename);
protected:

    // =====
    // HTML Table class, for use in the getBody function of a UTL_WebPage

```

```

// subclass. Create one on the stack, and it will automatically
// wrap up with the appropriate HTML commands when it de-scopes.
// You can also terminate a table with "end()" in order to start
// a new one using the same object (perhaps calling "setWidth" to
// change the width).
// <BR>
// The startCell, startHeadingCell and startBannerCell functions start
// different types of table cells. The class tracks column usage so
// it will start new rows as required.
// <BR>
// The remaining public functions set font styles. Font styles are valid
// for the remainder of the current cell, and are in general only changed
// right after starting a cell, so the entire contents of the cell have the
// same font.
// =====
class Table
{
public:
    Table( int aNumCols, UTL_FileUser & dest );
    ~Table();
    void setWidth( int aPercentWidth );
    void startTable(int aNumCols=0);
    void end(void);
    void startCell(const char * align="center", const char * bgColor=0, int colspan=1,
int rowspan=1);
    void startHeadingCell(const char * align="center");
    void startBannerCell(void);
    void setFontStyle(int size=3, const char *color="black");
    void setFontBold(UR_BOOLEAN onOff = UR_TRUE);
    void setFontItalic(UR_BOOLEAN onOff = UR_TRUE);
private:
    void nextRow(void);
    void endFont(void);
    UR_BOOLEAN inTable; // true if between start and end of table
    UR_BOOLEAN inRow;   // true if between start and end of row
    UR_BOOLEAN inColumn; // true if between start and end of column
    UR_BOOLEAN inFont;   // true if between start and end of font definition
    UR_BOOLEAN isBold;   // true if showing bold text
    UR_BOOLEAN isItalic; // true if showing italic text
    int numCols;         // number of columns in the table
    const char * bgcolor; // background colour
    const char * fontcolor; // font colour
    UTL_FileUser & dest; // !int !e1725 destination for output
    int percentWidth;    // width of table, in percent
    unsigned short usedCols[MAX_HTML_TABLE_COLS]; // to record pre-allocated columns
for multi-row cells
    int columnNumber;    // number of column currently being shown (-1 if none yet)
};

    void linefeed(UTL_FileUser & dest);

    virtual const char * getBackgroundColor(void);
    virtual void getHeader(UTL_FileUser & dest,int optionCount, const char
*options[]);
    // Get the html body text -- sub-classes must define this function.
    virtual void getBody(UTL_FileUser & dest,int optionCount, const char
*options[],const char *filename) = 0;
    virtual void printTitle(UTL_FileUser & dest,int optionCount, const char
*options[],const char *filename);

    // Convert Futaba character set to ISO for web browser.
    // RETURNS: dest, so you can use it in "printf"
    char * webString( char*dest, const char*src );
};

// =====
// Web page class for menus, which allow users to pick other web pages
// from a list. The "get" function prints a standard layout, including
// all the titles for the web pages which specified the particular
// menu name.
// =====
class UTL_WebMenu : public UTL_WebPage
{
public:
    UTL_WebMenu(const char*filename,const char *aMenuFileName="",const char *aTitle=0,
DB_SECURITY_LEVEL anAccessLevel=NO_LEVEL);

```

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```
"\x57\x96\xf5\xdd\x9b\x33\xf1\xff\x67\xda\x49\x76\x32\x29\x9b\x74\x8d\x46\x27\x1d\x8e\x38"
"\xdd\xe7\x27\x48\x22\xb5\x4a\x13\x7c\x67\x99\x24\x9b\x9b\x2b\xb9\x77\x91\x7e\xbc\x99\x87"
"\x93\x4e\x1e\xea\xd7\xd6\x96\x14\x01\x46\xed\xb5\x07\x05\xa8\xed\x23\xdb\x76\xcb\xed\xb7"
"\xde\x86\x0b\xee\xb8\xe2\x96\x3b\x2e\xb6\xe8\xa6\xab\xee\xba\xec\xb6\xeb\xee\xbb\x31\x01"
"\x0b\xde\x48\x99\x99\x05\x23\xbc\x05\xf1\xf5\x13\x8d\x65\xba\x88\xef\x79\x1a\xe9\xeb\x2e"
"\x50\xf9\xea\xa8\xd8\x8c\x05\xa1\xf6\xee\x49\x8a\x2d\xab\x28\x90\x47\x12\xa4\x30\xbb\x75"
"\x4a\x8c\x95\x9d\xc3\x46\x1c\xe2\xbd\xd8\x22\x9c\x2f\x77\x28\xe1\xa9\xaf\x55\xfe\xa6\x3b"
"\xeb\xc4\x8e\xce\xb6\x12\x48\x97\xd6\xd4\x1f\x5c\xd5\x19\xbb\x9f\xa8\x45\x02\x9c\xa3\x92"
"\xed\xc6\x96\x13\x71\x57\x12\xa9\x14\x4e\x90\xc2\xcb\x0a\x72\xc1\x05\xfa\xe7\x67\x8b\x62"
"\x4b\x62\x46\x2f\xff\x7b\x6a\x75\x89\x15\xd4\xb4\xd3\x0d\x47\x9a\x54\xb5\xfc\x52\xad\xf5"
"\xd6\x5c\x77\xed\xf5\xd7\x0d\x01\x6b\x5c\x5e\xba\x3e\x7a\xb0\x59\xa0\x65\x89\x26\xae\x35"
"\xe1\xfa\xdd\x6b\x40\xce\x37\xd3\xd0\x67\xce\xc4\x53\xaa\x69\x8d\x95\xf4\x52\xd1\x5d\xff"
"\xd8\x28\x9a\x8b\x0e\x57\xb3\x57\x61\x79\x75\xa7\x48\x1e\xc5\x16\x35\x65\xde\x69\x8c\x2a"
"\xd0\xce\x2d\xe4\xe1\xce\xc5\x9d\xb6\x23\x5a\xb5\x85\x15\x1e\xa1\x1c\xab\xd5\x1e\x8f\x1f"
"\x3a\x27\xa9\xc0\x40\x0f\x54\x95\x52\x0c\x73\x4a\x93\x77\xf4\xa1\x1c\x59\xe3\xa8\x1b\x77"
"\x95\xdb\x1a\xab\x1b\x5d\x72\xc2\xb5\x9e\x29\x43\xdb\xd9\x36\x6d\x84\x79\x45\x3e\x10\xe0"
"\x33\x6f\xca\x90\xe1\x3f\x1b\x9c\x21\x71\xa4\x11\xde\x55\x9b\xcf\x0f\xbd\x72\x47\xcc\x17"
"\x05\x5e\xc5\xfb\x95\x77\xf7\xd0\x25\x8d\xda\xf6\xdb\x46\x4e\x45\xe8\xee\x5a\x21\x6e\xa8"
"\x51\xf4\x21\x26\x2a\x4d\x36\x79\xe9\x91\x90\x67\xf5\x17\xb2\xca\x98\x13\x09\x5f\x77\x34"
"\x13\xd4\x1e\x52\x63\x17\xef\x36\x8c\xfc\x31\x98\x7b\xce\x87\x96\x95\xc5\xaf\x75\x6e\xba"
"\x19\xe7\x36\xd7\xab\xb3\x14\x6e\x6e\x81\x59\x0e\x7c\x60\xb4\xb6\xdc\x41\x8a\x76\x6b\x89"
"\x0b\xb3\x44\x65\x91\x60\xa1\x46\x50\x48\xd1\x9d\x4e\x38\x65\x95\xfa\x88\xe6\x22\x18\xc2"
"\xdc\xaf\xb6\xd3\xb9\x12\xc5\x27\x6b\x60\x8b\xa1\x0c\x67\xe8\xb5\x47\x04\xe1\x86\x38\xcc"
"\xa1\x0e\x77\xc8\xc3\x1e\xfa\xf0\x87\x3e\xa4\xa1\x10\x0c\x87\x48\xc4\x22\x1a\xf1\x88\x48"
"\x1c\x48\x40\x00\x00\x3b"
};
static UTL_StaticFile * logoFile = 0;

const char URWellConnected[] = {
    "\x47\x49\x46\x38\x39\x61\x69\x00\x5b\x00\xf7\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x33\x00\x00\x66\x00"
    "\x00\x99\x00\x00\xcc\x00\x00\xff\x00\x00\x00\x33\x00\x33\x33\x00\x66\x33\x00\x99\x33\x00"
    "\xcc\x33\x00\xff\x33\x00\x00\x66\x00\x33\x66\x00\x66\x66\x00\x99\x66\x00\xcc\x66\x00\xff"
    "\x66\x00\x00\x99\x00\x33\x99\x00\x66\x99\x00\x99\x99\x00\xcc\x99\x00\xff\x99\x00\x00\xcc"
    "\x00\x33\xcc\x00\x66\xcc\x00\x99\xcc\x00\xcc\xcc\x00\xff\xcc\x00\x00\xff\x00\x33\xff\x00"
    "\x66\xff\x00\x99\xff\x00\xcc\xff\x00\xff\xff\x00\x00\x00\x33\x33\x00\x33\x66\x00\x33\x99"
    "\x00\x33\xcc\x00\x33\xff\x00\x33\x00\x33\x33\x33\x33\x66\x33\x33\x99\x33\x33\xcc\x33"
    "\x33\xff\x33\x33\x00\x66\x33\x33\x66\x33\x66\x66\x33\x99\x66\x33\xcc\x66\x33\xff\x66\x33"
    "\x00\x99\x33\x33\x99\x33\x66\x99\x33\x99\x99\x33\xcc\x99\x33\xff\x99\x33\x00\xcc\x33\x33"
    "\xcc\x33\x66\xcc\x33\x99\xcc\x33\xcc\xcc\x33\xff\xcc\x33\x00\xff\x33\x33\xff\x33\x66\xff"
    "\x33\x99\xff\x33\xcc\xff\x33\xff\xff\x33\x00\x00\x66\x33\x00\x66\x66\x00\x66\x99\x00\x66"
    "\xcc\x00\x66\xff\x00\x66\x00\x33\x66\x33\x33\x66\x66\x33\x66\x99\x33\x66\xcc\x33\x66\xff"
```

"\x33\x66\x00\x66\x66\x33\x66\x66\x66\x66\x99\x66\x66\xCC\x66\x66\xFF\x66\x66\x00\x99"
"\x66\x33\x99\x66\x66\x99\x66\x99\x99\x66\xCC\x99\x66\xFF\x99\x66\x00\xCC\x66\x33\xCC\x66"
"\x66\xCC\x66\x99\xCC\x66\xCC\xCC\x66\xFF\xCC\x66\x00\xFF\x66\x33\xFF\x66\x66\xFF\x66\x99"
"\xFF\x66\xCC\xFF\x66\xFF\xFF\x66\x00\x00\x99\x33\x00\x99\x66\x00\x99\x99\x00\x99\xCC\x00"
"\x99\xFF\x00\x99\x00\x33\x99\x33\x33\x99\x66\x33\x99\x99\x33\x99\xCC\x33\x99\xFF\x33\x99"
"\x00\x66\x99\x33\x66\x99\x66\x66\x99\x99\x66\x99\xCC\x66\x99\xFF\x66\x99\x00\x99\x99\x33"
"\x99\x99\x66\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\xCC\x99\x99\xFF\x99\x99\x00\xCC\x99\x33\xCC\x99\x66\xCC"
"\x99\x99\xCC\x99\xCC\xCC\x99\xFF\xCC\x99\x00\xFF\x99\x33\xFF\x99\x66\xFF\x99\x99\xFF\x99"
"\xCC\xFF\x99\xFF\xFF\x99\x00\x00\xCC\x33\x00\xCC\x66\x00\xCC\x99\x00\xCC\xCC\x00\xCC\xFF"
"\x00\xCC\x00\x33\xCC\x33\x33\xCC\x66\x33\xCC\x99\x33\xCC\xCC\x33\xCC\xFF\x33\xCC\x00\x66"
"\xCC\x33\x66\xCC\x66\x66\xCC\x99\x66\xCC\xCC\x66\xCC\xFF\x66\xCC\x00\x99\xCC\x33\x99\xCC"
"\x66\x99\xCC\x99\x99\xCC\xCC\x99\xCC\xFF\x99\xCC\x00\xCC\xCC\x33\xCC\xCC\x66\xCC\xCC\x99"
"\xCC\xCC\xCC\xCC\xCC\xFF\xCC\xCC\x00\xFF\xCC\x33\xFF\xCC\x66\xFF\xCC\x99\xFF\xCC\xCC\xFF"
"\xCC\xFF\xFF\xCC\x00\x00\xFF\x33\x00\xFF\x66\x00\xFF\x99\x00\xFF\xCC\x00\xFF\xFF\x00\xFF"
"\x00\x33\xFF\x33\x33\xFF\x66\x33\xFF\x99\x33\xFF\xCC\x33\xFF\xFF\x33\xFF\x00\x66\xFF\x33"
"\x66\xFF\x66\x66\xFF\x99\x66\xFF\xCC\x66\xFF\xFF\x66\xFF\x00\x99\xFF\x33\x99\xFF\x66\x99"
"\xFF\x99\x99\xFF\xCC\x99\xFF\xFF\x99\xFF\x00\xCC\xFF\x33\xCC\xFF\x66\xCC\xFF\x99\xCC\xFF"
"\xCC\xCC\xFF\xFF\xCC\xFF\x00\xFF\xFF\x33\xFF\xFF\x66\xFF\xFF\x99\xFF\xFF\xCC\xFF\xFF\xFF"
"\xFF\xFF\x00"
"\x00"
"\x00"
"\x00"
"\x00"
"\x08\xFE\x00\x01\x08\x1C\x48xB0xA0xC1\x83\x08\x13\x2A\x5C\xC8xB0xA1xC3\x87\x10\x23"
"\x4A\x9C\x48xB1xA2\xC5\x8B\x18\x33\x6A\xDC\xC8\xB1\x23\xC3\x00\x05\x42\x16\x08\x10\x71"
"\x40\x01\x01\x09\x05\x88\x2C\x70\x10xA4\x48\x94\x1E\x27xAA\x0C\x49\x40\x22\x01\x96\x29"
"\x45\x0E\x40\x78\x53\x24\xC9\x98\x25\x75\x4A\x2C\x50\x33\x61\xCF\x93\x05\x8F\xC2\x04\x6A"
"\xD1\x64\xC8\x9F\x0A\x5D\x2E\x6D\xB9\x12\xAA\x41\x97\x4F\x99\x6A\xDD\xCA\xB5\xAB\xD7\xAF"
"\x60\xC3\x8A\x1D\x4B\xB6\xAC\xD9\xB3\x68\xD3\xAA\x0D\x3BxE0\xE8\x4A\x91\x04\x76\x22\x74"
"\xFA\x96\x00\x01\x92\x02\xDC\xBE\xA5\x49\x40\x80\xD5\xB5\x58\x71\x42\x34\xF9\x97\xE0\x4C"
"\xA2\x46\x57\xA6\x3D\x2C\x17\xE2\x4D\x85\x74\xFB\xDA\x5D\x39\x75\x2D\x00\xB8\x41\x2B\x27"
"\x7D\x79\x90\xB1\xE5\x96\x6D\xF7\xC6\x2D\x5C\x50\x80\xE9\xD3\xA8\x4D\x93\x06\x90\xFA\xF4"
"\xE7\xD7\xB0\x63\xCB\x9E\x4D\xBB\xB6\xED\xDB\xB8\x73\xEB\xDE\xCD\xBB\xB7\xEF\xDD\x6F\x57"
"\x23\x9C\xB9\xFA\x30\xD2\x81\x79\xAB\x7E\xA6\xDB\xD8\x21\xC8\xA2\x3C\x39\x1F\x74\xBB\x56"
"\x69\x44\x90\xCD\x0D\x2A\xEF\x4C\x59\xAD\x75\x88\x2A\x35\xFE\x13\xDC\x0E\x20\x80\x00\xBA"
"\x44\x85\x8F\x25\xEF\x30\x7C\xC2\xC0\x86\x31\xC3\x3E\x6A\x73\x64\x4E\x9A\x57\xD9\xAB\xA5"
"\xAB\xBE\xA0\xC9\xEC\xA5\x09\x15\x5D\x48\xE2\xA5\x75\xD4\x00\x9A\x25\x77\xDC\x7B\x6F\x15"

```
"\x28\x90\x71\x0E\xFE\x26\xE1\x84\x14\x56\x68\xE1\x85\x18\x66\xA8\xE1\x86\x1C\x76\xE8\xE1"
"\x87\x20\x86\x28\xE2\x88\x24\x96\x68\xE2\x89\x28\xA6\xA8\xE2\x8A\x2C\x4A\x64\x5C\x7A\xCE"
"\x1D\x55\x58\x60\x7C\xE9\x75\x17\x6C\x2B\x01\xB8\x90\x4A\xD0\xE5\xE7\x93\x41\xD4\x59\x76"
"\x58\x8F\x0E\x3D\x96\x10\x73\x08\xAD\x44\xE4\x59\xDF\x3D\xE4\x1E\x42\xF0\x0D\x18\xD2\x5A"
"\x43\x0E\x25\xD8\x41\x74\x39\x98\xE3\x5A\xFA\x31\xF4\x24\x55\xF8\x25\x29\x5F\x5A\x48\x46"
"\x84\x58\x62\x04\x5E\xE5\x56\x7F\x60\x45\x39\x98\x7D\xC3\xED\x25\xE7\x00\x6C\x8A\xD5\xA4"
"\x73\x05\xE8\x38\x90\x8C\x03\x65\x19\x5B\x95\x11\x19\x19\x67\x48\xD9\x75\x69\xA0\x74\x4E"
"\x2E\x78\x90\x7E\x80\x7E\xA6\x18\x44\xCF\x41\x26\xE0\x66\x69\x7E\x46\xDF\x43\x2E\x45\xF5"
"\xA8\x8F\x53\x7E\x86\x55\x84\xF1\xC1\x39\x17\xA2\x06\x35\x6A\x19\x9F\xF7\xE9\x89\x9C\xA1"
"\x7B\x8E\xB9\x5C\x5D\x26\x76\x1D\x75\x23\x94\xE7\xCD\xE9\x17\x98\x70\xDD\x1A\x5B\x00\xBC"
"\xD6\xD9\xE2\xAF\xC0\x06\x2B\xEC\xB0\xC4\x16\x6B\xEC\xB1\xC8\x26\xAB\xEC\xB2\xB8\x05\x04"
"\x00\x3B"
};
static UTL_StaticFile * urGifFile = 0;

// The default web page (main menu)
static UTL_WebMenu * mainMenuFile = 0;

//=====
// Constructor -- creates a web page
//=====
UTL_WebPage::UTL_WebPage(
    const char*filename, // filename by which to find this file
    const char *aMenuFileName, // filename of menu in which to
include this file
    DB_SECURITY_LEVEL anAccessLevel // access level
)
: UTL_FileSource(filename,anAccessLevel)
{
    menuFileName = aMenuFileName;
    if( !logoFile ) // Use logoFile pointer to see if the whole group has been constructed
    {
        logoFile = new UTL_StaticFile("/logo.gif", (unsigned char*)&powerManagementLogo,
sizeof(powerManagementLogo));
        assert( logoFile );
        urGifFile = new UTL_StaticFile("/URWellConnected.gif", (unsigned
char*)&URWellConnected, sizeof(URWellConnected));
        assert( urGifFile );
        mainMenuFile = new UTL_WebMenu("/default.htm","", "Main Menu");
        assert( mainMenuFile );
    }
}

//=====
// Destructor
//=====
UTL_WebPage::~UTL_WebPage()
{
}

//=====
// Get the contents of the web page, including HTML header info.
//=====
void UTL_WebPage::get(
    UTL_FileUser & dest, // where to send the data
    int optionCount, // number of options
    const char *options[], // options -- ignored at this level, but may be used in
other functions
    const char *filename // filename - ignored, since web pages use options instead
)
{
    (void)filename;
    // Format the header part
    dest.puts( (char*)
        "HTTP/1.0 200 OK \r\n"
```


[illegible]

```

// Convert Futaba character set to ISO for web browser.
// RETURNS: dest, so you can use it in "printf"
//=====
char * UTL_WebPage::webString(
                                char*dest,           // destination buffer -- make sure it's
big enough                      const char*src      // source string
                                )
{
    char *p = dest;
    while( *src )
    {
        switch( 255 & (*src) )
        {
            case 0x7f: // all pixels on
                p += sprintf(p,"%Xi;"); // not perfect, but I guess it will do
                break;
            case 0xDF: // degree
                p += sprintf(p,"%deg;");
                break;
            case 0x88: // micro
                p += sprintf(p,"%mu;");
                break;
            case 0x8e: // ohms
                p += sprintf(p,"%Omega;");
                break;
            case 0x8d: // phase symbol
                p += sprintf(p,"%Phi;");
                break;
            default:
                *p++ = *src;
                break;
        }
        src++;
    }
    *p = 0;
    return dest;
}

//=====
// Table constructor -- creates an HTML table, which will terminate on de-scoping.
// You should generally create this guy on the stack.
// EXAMPLE:
//         SomeSubclass::getBody( ...
//         {
//             ...
//             UTL_WebPage::Table t(2,dest);
//             ...
//             t.startBannerCell();
//             printTitle(dest,optionCount,options,filename);
//             t.nextRow();
//             t.startHeadingCell();
//             dest.puts("first column heading");
//             t.startHeadingCell("left");
//             dest.puts("second column heading");
//             while( some condition )
//             {
//                 (get_next_row_data)
//                 t.nextRow();
//                 t.startCell();
//                 dest.printf("%d", some_value);
//                 t.startCell("left");
//                 dest.printf("%s", some_text);
//             }
//             ...
//         }
//=====
UTL_WebPage::Table::Table(
    int aNumCols,           // number of table columns
    UTL_FileUser & aDest   // destination for the HTML output
)
: dest(aDest)
{
    inTable = UR_FALSE;
    inRow = UR_FALSE;
}

```

```

        inColumn = UR_FALSE;
        inFont = UR_FALSE;
        isBold = UR_FALSE;
        isItalic = UR_FALSE;
        numCols = aNumCols > MAX_HTML_TABLE_COLS ? MAX_HTML_TABLE_COLS : aNumCols;
        bgcolor = 0;
        fontcolor = 0;
        percentWidth = 95;
        columnNumber = -1;
        for( int i=0; i<MAX_HTML_TABLE_COLS; i++ )
            usedCols[i] = 0;
    }

//=====
// Table destructor -- terminates HTML table, if one has started.
//=====
UTL_WebPage::Table::~Table()
{
    end();
    bgcolor = 0;
    fontcolor = 0;
}

//=====
// Set the width of the table, in percent. Call this function before any of the
// other functions, to set the width different from the default (95%).
//=====
void UTL_WebPage::Table::setWidth(
    int aPercentWidth // width of subsequently-started table (5-100 percent)
)
{
    percentWidth = aPercentWidth;
    if( percentWidth > 100 )
        percentWidth = 100;
    if( percentWidth < 5 )
        percentWidth = 5;
}

//=====
// Start a table, terminating the previous one if it's started.
//=====
void UTL_WebPage::Table::startTable(
    int aNumCols // number of table columns
)
{
    end();
    if( aNumCols > 0 )
        numCols = aNumCols > MAX_HTML_TABLE_COLS ? MAX_HTML_TABLE_COLS : aNumCols;

    dest.puts("<BR>\r\n");
    dest.printf("<TABLE width=%d%% align=center bgColor=#F0F0F0 border=2 borderColor=black
border=2 cellspacing=0 cellpadding=3>",
        percentWidth);
    inTable = UR_TRUE;
    columnNumber = -1;
    for( int i=0; i<MAX_HTML_TABLE_COLS; i++ )
        usedCols[i] = 0;
}

//=====
// Terminate the table -- generally only call this function if you want to output
// some HTML before starting another table (otherwise you can rely on the destructor).
//=====
void UTL_WebPage::Table::end(void)
{
    endFont();
    if( inColumn )
    {
        dest.puts("</TD>");
        inColumn = UR_FALSE;
    }
    if( inRow )
    {
        dest.puts("</TR>");
        inRow = UR_FALSE;
    }
}

```

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```

if( inTable )
{
    dest.puts("</TABLE>");
    inTable = UR_FALSE;
}
}

//=====
// Start a row of cells, wrapping up the previous row, if any, and starting
// a table, if not already started.
//=====
void UTL_WebPage::Table::nextRow(void)
{
    endFont();
    if( !inTable )
        startTable();
    if( inColumn )
    {
        dest.puts("</TD>");
        inColumn = UR_FALSE;
    }
    if( inRow )
        dest.puts("</TR>");

    dest.puts("\r\n<TR valign=center>");
    inRow = UR_TRUE;
    columnNumber = -1;
}

//=====
// Start a column, wrapping up the previous one if any, and starting the table
// and/or row if necessary.
//=====
void UTL_WebPage::Table::startCell(
    const char * align,      // alignment ("center","left","right")
    const char * bgColor,    // background colour ("white","silver","yellow", etc.)
    int colspan,             // number of columns to span (generally 1)
    int rowspan              // number of rows to span (generally 1)
)
{
    int i;

    endFont();

    if( !inTable )
        startTable();
    if( ! inRow )
        nextRow();
    if( inColumn )
        dest.puts("</TD>");

    // Find the columns which can hold our cell.
    // If this is a multi-row cell, reserve the columns it needs.
    // Expect screw-ups if the configuration is truly whacky, like a colspan cell
    // spanning over a previous-row rowspan cell.
    int colsToReserve = colspan;
    if( (columnNumber+1) >= numCols )    // if last row ended at end of row...
        nextRow();                      // ...start a new row
    while( colsToReserve )
    {
        if( ++columnNumber < numCols )
        {
            if( usedCols[columnNumber] )
                usedCols[columnNumber]--;    // can't use this one, but absorb a
reservation
            else
            {
                if( rowspan > 1 )
                    usedCols[columnNumber] = rowspan-1;    // reserve the column for as
many rows as necessary
                colsToReserve--;
            }
        }
        else
        {
            nextRow();    // end of the row

```

```

        colsToReserve = 0; // get out of here
    }
}

if( rowspan > 1 )
{
    short minReserved = 32767;
    for( i=0; i<numCols; i++ )
    {
        if( usedCols[i] < minReserved )
            minReserved = usedCols[i];
    }
    if( minReserved )
    {
        for( i=0; i<numCols; i++ )
            usedCols[i] -= minReserved; // eliminate completely reserved rows
    }
}
inColumn = UR_TRUE;
dest.puts("<TD");

if( colspan > 1 )
    dest.printf(" colspan=%d", colspan);
if( rowspan > 1 )
    dest.printf(" rowspan=%d", rowspan);
if( bgColor )
    dest.printf(" bgcolor=%s", bgColor);
dest.printf(" align=%s>", align);
}

//=====
// Start a "heading" cell, with special highlight formatting
//=====
void UTL_WebPage::Table::startHeadingCell(const char * align)
{
    startCell(align,"silver");
    dest.puts("<FONT color=black size=4><STRONG>\r\n");
    isBold = UR_TRUE;
    inFont = UR_TRUE;
}

//=====
// Start a "banner" cell, spanning an entire row, with special highlighting.
//=====
void UTL_WebPage::Table::startBannerCell(void)
{
    endFont();

    if( !inTable )
        startTable();
    if( inColumn )
        dest.puts("</TD>");
    if( inRow )
        dest.puts("</TR>");

    dest.printf("\r\n<TR><TD align=center colspan=%d bgcolor=#483D8B><FONT color=white
size=5><STRONG>",numCols);
    columnNumber = numCols; // force next cell to new row
    inRow = UR_TRUE;
    inColumn = UR_TRUE;
    inFont = UR_TRUE;
    isBold = UR_TRUE;
}

//=====
// Turn off any special font formatting.
//=====
void UTL_WebPage::Table::endFont(void)
{
    if( isItalic )
    {
        isItalic = UR_FALSE;
        dest.puts("</EM>");
    }
    if( isBold )
    {

```

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```

isBold = UR_FALSE;
dest.puts("</STRONG>");
}
if( inFont )
{
    inFont = UR_FALSE;
    dest.puts("</FONT>");
}
}

//=====
// Change font style for remainder of this table cell
//=====
void UTL_WebPage::Table::setFontStyle(
    int size,          // size of font (normal is 3)
    const char *color  // font colour
)
{
    if( inFont )
        dest.puts("</FONT>");
    inFont = UR_TRUE;
    dest.printf("<FONT size=%d color=%s>", size, color );
}

//=====
// Turn bold text on or off for remainder of this table cell
//=====
void UTL_WebPage::Table::setFontBold(
    UR_BOOLEAN onOff   // true for bold, false for normal
)
{
    if( onOff )
    {
        if( !isBold )
            dest.puts("<STRONG>");
        isBold = UR_TRUE;
    }
    else
    {
        if( isBold )
            dest.puts("</STRONG>");
        isBold = UR_FALSE;
    }
}

//=====
// Turn italic text on or off for remainder of this table cell
//=====
void UTL_WebPage::Table::setFontItalic(
    UR_BOOLEAN onOff   // true for italic, false for normal
)
{
    if( onOff )
    {
        if( !isItalic )
            dest.puts("<EM>");
        isItalic = UR_TRUE;
    }
    else
    {
        if( isItalic )
            dest.puts("</EM>");
        isItalic = UR_FALSE;
    }
}

//=====
// Constructor -- creates a web page for a menu
//=====
UTL_WebMenu::UTL_WebMenu(
    const char*filename,      // filename by which to find this file
    const char *aMenuFileName, // filename of menu in which to include
this file
    const char *aTitle,       // menu title
    DB SECURITY LEVEL anAccessLevel // access level

```

```

        }
        :      UTL_WebPage(filename,aMenuFileName,anAccessLevel)
    {
        assert( aTitle );
        title = aTitle;
    }

//=====
// Print the menu title
//=====
void UTL_WebMenu::printTitle(
    UTL_FileUser & dest,          // where to send the file
    int optionCount,             // number of options
    const char *options[],       // options
    const char *filename         // filename, in case it matters
)
{
    (void)optionCount;
    (void)options;
    (void)filename;
    dest.puts(title);
}

//=====
// Print the menu
//=====
void UTL_WebMenu::getBody(
    UTL_FileUser & dest,          // where to send the data
    int optionCount,             // number of options
    const char *options[],       // options
    const char *filename         // filename, in case it matters
)
{
    (void)optionCount;
    (void)options;
    (void)filename;
    Table t(1,dest);

    t.startBannerCell();
    dest.puts("Select from the following options");

    t.startCell();
    t.setFontBold();
    t.setFontStyle(5);
    // Find all the pages which want to be in this menu, and put them in a table
    UTL_FileSource * it = UTL_FileSource::getFirst();
    while( it )
    {
        const char *dummyOptions[1];
        if( isOne(it->getMenuFileName()) ) // Am I this guy's menu file?
        {
            if( it->isAccessible() )
            {
                dest.printf("<A HREF=%s>", it->getFileName() );
                it->printTitle(dest,0,dummyOptions,it->getFileName());
                dest.puts("</A><BR>\r\n");
            }
        }
        it = it->getNext();
    }
}
}

```

Listing 7: UTL_FileUser.h

```

/*****
 * Copyright (C) General Electric Co. GE Confidential and Proprietary
 *
 * DESCRIPTION   Generic file user class
 *
 *****/
#ifndef _UTL_FILEUSER_H_
#define _UTL_FILEUSER_H_

#include "SYS_Types.h"

```

```
// =====
// Generic file user class, to obtain data from UTL_FileSource objects.
// Subclasses override the sendFrame function to modify the mechanics
// involved in getting blocks of data where they have to go.
// <BR> Key functions are:
// <UL>
// <LI>   printf - formatted, buffered print
// <LI>   puts - buffered write of a string
// <LI>   write - block write
// <LI>   flush - send any unsent information from the buffers
// </UL>
// =====
class UTL_FileUser
{
public:
    int printf(const char * fmt, ...); //lint !e1916
    void puts(const char * txt );
    void write(unsigned char *buffer, UR_UINT16 length);
    void flush(void);
    UR_UINT16 getLength(void)      // get the maximum buffer length
    {
        return theLength;
    }
    unsigned char * getBuffer(void) // get a buffer into which to format the
frames
    {
        return theBuffer;
    }
    virtual ~UTL_FileUser();
protected:
    virtual void sendFrame(unsigned char *buffer, UR_UINT16 length) = 0;
    UTL_FileUser(unsigned char *buffer, UR_UINT16 length);
    unsigned char * theBuffer; // points to a handy buffer for formatting messages
    UR_UINT16 theLength;       // size of the handy buffer
    UR_UINT16 bufferedChars;    // number of characters waiting to be sent
};

#endif
```

Listing 8: UTL_FileUser.cpp

```
#include "UTL_FileUser.h"
#include <assert.h>

// va_list is defined differently in visual C++ and GNU, so we need to tweak the
// code to match the compiler being used.
#ifdef WIN32
    // Definitions from the Visual C++ stdarg.h
    #undef va_start
    #undef va_end
    #define va_start(ap,v) (ap = (char*)&v + ( (sizeof(v) + sizeof(int) - 1) &
~(sizeof(int) - 1) ))
    #define va_end(ap)      ( ap = (char*)0 )
    extern int TARGET_VSNPRINTF(char*,size_t,const char*,char*);
#else
    #ifndef _lint
        #include <stdarg.h> // skip this GNU header for win32
        #include <stdio.h>
    #endif
    #define TARGET_VSNPRINTF(a,b,c,d) vsprintf(a,c,d)
#endif

// Like stdio.h printf, but writes to UTL_FileSource
// *WARNING* Don't write too much data -- 500 chars max!
int UTL_FileUser::printf (const char * fmt, ...) //lint !e1916
{
#ifdef _lint
```



```

        assert(1); // to make lint happy
        return 0; // the real function is just to crazy for lint
    }
    #else
    #ifdef _WIN32
        // definition from Visual C++ stdio.h, with defines resolved (different from GNU)
        #define target_va_list char*
    #else
        #define target_va_list va_list
    #endif
    char tmp[500];
    target_va_list ap;
    va_start(ap, fmt);
    int ret = TARGET_VSNPRINTF(tmp, sizeof(tmp), fmt, ap);
    assert( ret >= 0 && ret <= (int)(sizeof(tmp)) );
    va_end (ap);
    puts((const char *)tmp);
    return (ret);
}

// write a null-terminated string, with buffering
void UTL_FileUser::puts( const char * txt )
{
    const char * p = txt;
    while( *p )
    {
        if( bufferedChars >= theLength )
            flush();
        theBuffer[bufferedChars++] = (unsigned char)*p++;
    }
}

// write data
void UTL_FileUser::write(unsigned char *buffer, UR_UINT16 length)
{
    flush();
    sendFrame(buffer, length);
}

// Ensure that all data has been sent
void UTL_FileUser::flush(void)
{
    if( bufferedChars )
    {
        sendFrame(theBuffer, bufferedChars );
        bufferedChars = 0;
    }
}

UTL_FileUser::UTL_FileUser(unsigned char *buffer, UR_UINT16 length)
{
    theBuffer = buffer;
    theLength = length;
    bufferedChars = 0;
}

UTL_FileUser::~UTL_FileUser()
{
}

```

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